

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 780.—Vol. XX.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1850.

[Price 6d.]

**MR. THOMAS EDWARDS** has been honoured with instructions to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, at the Fox Inn, SHREWSBURY, about the end of September next, an important **FREHOLD ESTATE**, in the parishes of CHIRBURY and HYSSINGTON, in the county of Salop, comprising about 600 acres, the property of the Rev. J. C. H. Stokes. Also, the **MANORS OF MIDDLETON and MUCKLEWICK**, in the said parishes, in which are several valuable **VEINS OF LEAD ORE**.

Lithographic plans and printed particulars are in preparation, and may be shortly had, with further information, on application to Messrs. Mickleburgh and Son, surveyors and land agents, Montgomery; Mr. Norton, solicitor, Shrewsbury; or to Mr. Edwards, the auctioneer.

**BANWEN IRON COMPANY.—TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD**, pursuant to an Order made in the matter of the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849, and of the Banwen Iron Company, with the approbation of Richard Torin Kindersley, Esq., the Master of the High Court of Chancery, charged with the winding-up of the said company, at the Mackworth Arms Inn, in the town of SWANSEA, in the county of Glamorgan, on Thursday, the 22nd day of August, 1850, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the **MESSENGES, FARMS, LANDS, TENEMENTS, and HEREDITAMENTS**, called, or known, by the name of **PANTYDDRAINER, or BANWEN FARM, TERYBACH TIRYUENEN FARM, and YNESDULID**, otherwise **YNYSTOMLYN FARM**, containing 573 acres, or thereabouts, with the **MINES and SEAMS OF COAL, CULM, and IRONSTONE**, and **IRON MINE, MINERALS, FIRE CLAY, QUARRIES, ROCKS, and STONES**, in, upon, or under, the said FARMS and PREMISES hitherto used by the **BANWEN IRON COMPANY**, and also the **WORKS and PLANT** of and belonging to the said Company.

The **ESTATE** is situated in the parish of **CADOXTON** juxta **NEATH**, in the county of **GLAMORGAN**, 13 miles from the town of Neath, and 16½ from the port of Swansea. The **Swansea Canal** is within 4 miles of the property, and is worked by a public tramway. The **South Wales and Vale of Neath Railways** are within a short distance of the estate. The **MINE** is very rich in **IRON ORE**, and the **LAND** abounds with the finest **ANTHRACITE COAL**, and which is found at the mouth of the pit.

The **WORKS** are capable of working and turning out weekly 90 tons of pig-iron. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained gratis at the said Master's office, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; of Mr. Adron, of No. 16, Coleman-street, in the city of London, the official manager of the said Company; of Messrs. Bristow and Tarrant, solicitors, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, in the city of London, and Greenwich, in the county of Kent; and at the Lamb and Flag Inn, Vale of Neath; and at the principal inns in Bristol, the towns of Swansea, Neath, Glamorgan, and Carmarthen. The estate and works may be viewed any time between the hours of Ten in the morning and Five in the afternoon.—Dated 15th day of July, 1850.

**BRISTOW & TARRANT,**  
2, Bond-court, Walbrook, London, solicitors to  
Henry Adron, the Official Manager.

**EAST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY.**  
The Directors have been authorised to **RECEIVE OFFERS** for the **PURCHASE, or LEASE, of the MALLEABLE IRON WORKS at DUNFERMLINE**—comprising a **STEAM-ENGINE**, of 80-horse power, working the machinery, consisting of **FORGE and 3 FIDDLE BAR TRAINS**, of 16 inches diameter, **HAMMER and PATENT SHINGLING MACHINE**; also a **16-inch MERCHANT RAIL or RAIL MILL**, a **12-inch MILL**, for ordinary sized merchant bars, and an **8-inch GUIDE MILL**, 13 **FUDDLING FURNACES**, and 6 **MILL FURNACES**—the whole capable of producing 120 tons of bar-iron weekly.

A **REFINERY STEAM-ENGINE**, of 45-horse power, with blowing apparatus, complete, and two fires erected.

A complete **SET of WORKSHOPS**, containing a **20-horse power STEAM-ENGINE**, driving a powerful roll-turning lathe, and blowing apparatus for smiths' fires.

A **PUMPING and CLAY MILL STEAM-ENGINE**, of 16-horse power, used for the manufacture of fire-brick, and pumping water for supply of engines.

Also, in course of erection, a **STEAM-ENGINE**, of 80-horse power, intended to drive the mills apart from the forges, having strong cast-iron framing laid down, and machinery suitable on the premises, which could be brought into active operation in a short period.

Together with the necessary **TOOLS, LOOSE MACHINERY and STOCKS**, of different kinds.

Offers will also be received for the **PURCHASE of the ESTATE of TRANSY**, consisting of about 107 imperial acres, with elegant **MANSION-HOUSE and PLEASURE GROUNDS**, situated about half a mile to the east of the town of Dunfermline.

Applications may be made to Mr. James Inglis, Chairman of the Company; or to Johnstone, Russell, and Craig, writers, Dunfermline.—Dunfermline, March 18, 1850.

**CORNWALL.**

**TO MINING SPECULATORS AND CAPITALISTS.**

**TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, NINETY-SIX (96) PARTS, or SHARES, of and in all that most promising mining adventure called OLD VIRGIN**, situated near the sixth milestone on the turnpike-road from Truro to Mitchell, and on the eastern side of the said road, and adjoining on the west, to the Great East Wheel Rose Mine, the adventurers in which have gained, in a few years, more than £200,000, and 1-128th part whereof is now worth £500. The under stratum in Old Virgin Mine is of the like kind as that in Great East Wheel Rose Mine, and the several lodes discovered are all sprinkled with silver-lead, and the sett is very extensive; the adit level has been driven about 14 fathoms deep—more than 400 fathoms—but no trial made under it, and five shafts have been sunk. A sett, for 21 years, will be granted by the landowner, who will expect for himself and friends 12 values, and the mine being a COMPANY, the 1-128th shall be held by any shareholder, or be recognised in any manner. There is a large and constant stream of water on the premises, and applicable to the purposes of the mine.

Captain John Champion, of Great East Wheel Rose Mine, near Truro, will show the ground; and further particulars may be had by application (post-paid) to Mr. Simmons, solicitor, Princes-street, Truro, by whom tenders will be received.

Truro, July 23, 1850.

**PLUMBAGO AND LEAD MINES TO BE LET,**

**IN ARGVLLSHIRE.**

1. The **PLUMBAGO** on the **ESTATE of KILLMORE**, in the **ISLAND of MULL**, lately discovered.

It is seen in masses of various dimensions, some of which are equal to the best Borrowdale. The stratum of rock in which it appears is of large extent, and the best trials that have been made by blasting under the recommendation of Mr. Rose, mining surveyor, discovered many places at each blast, one of which weighed 70 lbs. The facilities of working are most favourable, the mine being upon the shore of Loch Scriden, a navigable arm of the sea, and labour is very cheap.

2. The **LEAD MINES** on the **ESTATE of LAUDLE, in MORVEN**.

These mines were many years ago worked to some extent, yet very imperfectly—no efficient works having been put down. They have lately been examined by Mr. Rose, who reports the veins to be very strong; and to show great capabilities even from surface exposure, and from their position to be very easily worked in respect of drainage. They are situated a few miles from Loch Sunart, a navigable arm of the sea, and within half a mile of which there is an appearance of ore not yet proved. They are within 10 miles of the Strontian Mines, with which a company might work them in conjunction.

BOTH ESTATES in which these **MINERALS** appear are **FOR SALE**.

For further particulars apply to Mr. C. M. Barstow, accountant, Edinburgh; trustee; or to Mr. Rose, mining surveyor, Drummond-street,—with both of whom specimens of the plumbago and of the lead ore may be seen, as also Mr. Rose's report.

Edinburgh, August 2, 1850.

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF SILVER LEAD MINES,**

**near BRISTOL.**—The attention of persons interested in **MINING PROPERTY** is particularly directed to these valuable **SILVER-LEAD MINES**, recently discovered, and proved at considerable expense. It is proposed to form a **COMPANY to WORK** these **MINES**, to be called the **ITCHINGTON HILL SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY**, to be conducted on the **Cost-book Principle**, which, by Act of Parliament, exempts shareholders from any liability beyond the amount subscribed on their shares.

The sett, or grant, comprises about 80 acres, and is held direct from the Lord of the Manor, at 1-20th of an acre, or 5 per cent. on the produce, for a period of 21 years, from June, 1850. The situation is highly advantageous, being only 10 miles from Bristol, for from the Wickwar Station, on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, and within 6 of the River Severn. Several very valuable lodes have been discovered, three of which have been explored to some extent, showing throughout indications of a highly metalliferous quality, which the reports will fully explain, and samples seen at the Company's offices.

From the peculiar situation of the lodes, and the natural character of the district, it is considered that expensive machinery will be unnecessary.

A considerable sum of money has been expended on the only required **speculative** outlay, the lead being actually discovered. Gossan, fluor-spar, sulphuret of barites, and other indications of there being a largely productive mine, have been found, fully justifying the shareholders in anticipating a return on the capital invested, equal to the most valuable mine now working.

The mine is to be divided into 3072 shares; 2572 of these will be issued to the public, on which £3 per share is to be paid on signing the **Cost-book**; this sum the proprietors are fully assured will carry on the works effectually.

Various assays have been made, and the ore is found to be exceedingly rich in silver; one by Mr. Clements, of the Pantliff Lead-Works, Bristol, produced 55 per cent. of lead, and 7 1/2 ozs. 1 dwt. of silver to the ton of ore, and valued by him at £19 10s. per ton; as produced at the mouth of the mine; another by Mr. Johnson, of 79, Hatton-garden, London, produced 12 ozs. of lead and 6 ozs. of silver to the ton. The price of lead is usually averages about £11 per ton.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. S. J. Green, at the offices of the Company, No. 9, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, where specimens of the ore may be seen; and to Mr. Wray, Alveston, near Bristol, with whom the **cost-book** will lie for signature, for the convenience of country shareholders.

**MINING ALMANACK for 1850.**—The **SECOND VOLUME**

of this publication is now ready, with Original Articles and Statistical Matter in the latest period.

London: Published at the Office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet street.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS**, of No. 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, is encouraged to renew his recommendations to **CAPITALISTS** to turn their attention from Railways to **MINES**, as affording, after careful investigation of the merits of any undertaking presented to their notice, a **SAFE MEDIUM for SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT**.

Mr. CROFTS can procure **SHARES** in all the **MINES** of repute in the Tavistock District, and has **FOR SALE** specially—Wheal Langford, Wheal Treacoll, West Providence, Wellington, Esgrig Llee, Cwm Erfin, Llwynmales, and in all the dividend mines; also Lamhrooe Wheal Maria (10 shares), Wheal Banny, Wheal Vincent, and Wheal Sarah; the latter mine deserves particular attention at this moment, as the shares can be had, by an early application, very much under their real value.

Mr. CROFTS is NOT a DEALER in SHARES for his own account, but acts exclusively for principals, and solicits communications from this country.—Dated August 3, 1850.

**MESSRS. CROFT, FULLER, & CO.**, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, have a **FEW SHARES** in **SOUTH CARN BREA** **FOR SALE**.—This sett is in decidedly the best metalliferous district in Cornwall, being situated between Carn Brea, £15 paid, and worth £130; Wheal Bassett, £104 paid, and worth £300; North Bassett and Wheal Buller (opened about 18 months since), £10 paid, and worth £450. The **cost-book** and general superintendence will be under the same able management as Carn Brea, which has divided about £1200 per cent. upon the sums invested, and the sales of ore during the past quarter have realised upwards of £14,000.—(See *Mining Journal* of July 6).

Messrs. C. F. & Co. can also **TRANSACT BUSINESS** in the following **MINES**—  
Great Devon Consols      Condurrow  
South Bassett      Trethellan  
Wheal Franco      Wheal Fortescue  
Penzance Consols      Wheal Venon  
West Wheal Friendship      Exmoor Wheal Eliza  
Lewes      Warleggan Consols  
South Plain Wood      Moditonham  
Tincroft      Moditonham

United Mexican—National Brazilian, &c.

**SNOWDON COPPER MINE**, Parish of **BEDDGELETT, CARNARVONSHIRE.**

In 2048 shares.—**PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5 per share.**

(Deposit £3 per share, without further calls—the remaining £2 per share being receivable out of dividends.)

In consequence of the above Mine being at present in a full state of work, with a mining force of some 30 men, of whom 24 are now raising from 40 to 50 tons of copper ore per month, on *tribute*, with the prospect of a regular and increasing return, Notice is hereby given, that the **FINAL LIST of SHAREHOLDERS**, on the **Cost-book Principle**, will be **CLOSED on WEDNESDAY**, the 7th day of August next, after which date no further application for shares will be received at the offices of the company.

**EDW. MANIERE**, Secretary.

No. 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, July 25, 1850.

**UNITED MINES, TAVISTOCK** (including the **TAVISTOCK and WHEAL ANDERTON SETS**).

In 794 shares, at £10 each.—Dues One-fifth.

**CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.**

These mines are situated about one mile to the south of Tavistock, in the hills between the granite ranges of Heggston and Dartmoor, having on the north Wheal Friendship, which has returned a profit of upwards of 600,000, and continues to pay large dividends; on the north-west, the Devon Great Consols (formerly Wheal Maria); and on the south, Wheal Franco; and one of these lodes, now being worked on, is the main east and west lode, on which Gwinn Lake, Llaned, Crebor, and Crowndale were wrought, and which have returned profits exceeding 1,000,000.

Four east and west, and two north and south (lead) lodes traverse this sett.

The machinery on the mine consists of a 30-horse cylinder steam-engine, with 90 fms. of excellent pumps; a 22-inch cylinder drawing engine, with 94 heads of stamps attached; two water-wheels, and all necessary buildings.

The peculiar advantages offered by this undertaking arise from the very great saving of money and time consequent on the purchase of the Wheal Anderton Mine and materials, by which the Wheal Ash lodes in the Tavistock Consols set may be cut at about 100 fms. from surface; this is expected to be effected within three months from the present time, and the work done in the Tavistock Consols is available to this company.

Upwards of 400 of these shares are taken by persons resident in the district.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans of the mine seen, at the offices of the company, 28, Threadneedle-street, London; or of Mr. J. Elliot Square, the purser, Plymouth.

**STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, via EGYPT.**—Regular

**MONTHLY MAIL** (steam conveyance) for **PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS** to **CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.**

**THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY**

**BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS** by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

**BOMBAY**.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

**MEDITERRANEAN**.—Malta—On the 20th and 29th of every month. **CONSTANTINOPLE**.—On the 29th of the month. **ALEXANDRIA**.—On the 20th of the month.

**SPAIN and PORTUGAL**.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the company's offices, No. 123, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

**TO RAILWAY DIRECTORS AND ENGINEERS.**

**MR. THOMAS DUNN**, of WINDSOR BRIDGE IRON WORKS, near MANCHESTER, begs to give notice, that he is now prepared to **SUPPLY**, to any extent, his **PATENT IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON and SPRING STEEL TRAVERSERS**, for **REMOVING CARRIAGES**, &c., from one line of RAIL to another.

One of these Traversers can be put down in a few hours, without altering the permanent way, or stopping or impeding the general traffic. The cost of these Traversers, with wear and tear, is seldom one-third of that of the old system.

N.B.—There having been several attempts to infringe and evade this patent, by untradesmenlike people, the Patentee hopes to have the support of railway proprietors generally, as he has expended much time and money in economising and perfecting this portion of railway rolling stock.

**TO BE SOLD CHEAP, TWO SECOND-HAND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES**, 6 wheels, coupled, as good as new, for contracting purposes.—For price and further particulars apply at the works.

**STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.**—1. **TOUGHENED CAST-IRON**, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only from 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. **ANTI-LAMINATING RAILS and TIRES for WHEELS** at an extra price of about 7s. 6d. per ton. Also **IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON**—saving one process to the manufacturer.

Further particulars and terms of license, &c., may be obtained on application to Mr. Joe, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London; also from the London agents Messrs. Gardner and MacAndrew, 27, Queen-street, Chancery; and the Scotch agents Messrs. W. and J. H. Johnson, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

**KUPER & CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPES.**

**MANUFACTURED—GRAND SURREY CANAL, CAMBERWELL, LONDON.**

**SOLE AGENTS.**

**FRANCIS and H. J. MORTON.**

**10, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL, and 94, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS.**

The great **SUPERIORITY and ECONOMY of WIRE ROPES for MINES and RAILWAYS**, over Iron Ropes or Chains, has been fully established by extensive use in all the principal mining districts in the United Kingdom for many years—being cheaper, much lighter, more durable, and a great saving to the engine.

**KUPER & CO.** request particular attention to their **IMPROVED FLAT ROPES**, and their very superior mode of stitching; also to their **ROUND ROPES**, for Inclines, &c., and **PIT GUIDES or CONDUCTORS** made of very thick wire, and in one length, without joints.

Prices, carriage free to the nearest railway or water station, 56s. per cwt. for round; 70s. per cwt. for flat ropes; galvanising, 10s. per cwt. extra.

**SIGNAL CORD**, galvanised or varnished, of all sizes, for Mines, Railways, &c., from 14s. per 100 yards.

**GALVANISED SIGNAL PULLEYS**, with brass wheels, 6s. per dozen.

**GALVANISED and CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING, GUTTERING, SPOUTING.**

**WATER and GAS PIPES**, of all kinds, **FIXED and SUPPLIED.**

**GALVANISED GAS, WATER, and STEAM PIPES**, of great strength.

**FAIRBANK'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES**, of all sizes, at very low prices.

**ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT**, 1d. per square foot.

**DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS**, of all thicknesses.

**PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCING and ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORK**, for Railway, Park, and Agricultural Fencing.—F. & H. J. Morton have fixed upwards of 500 miles of this fencing in the last few years.—Price from 1s. 6d. per yard, fixed, complete.

STOCKS constantly kept in **LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, and LONDON.**

**F. & H. J. MORTON.**

**PATENT GALVANISED IRON and SPOUTING WORKS.**

**10, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL, and 94, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS.**

**NICKEL ORE—SALE BY TENDER.—A QUANTITY of** about 83 cwt. **NICKEL ORE**, lying at the Imperial Silver Mines, at **JOACHIM-STHAL**, in **BOHEMIA**, and containing about 40·6 to 42·2 per cent. Nickel, and about 1·3 to 4·5 per cent. Cobalt, is **TO BE SOLD** to the highest bidder. Parties desirous of tendering for the same are required to send in their tenders to the office of the Imperial Ministry for Agriculture and Mines, at Vienna, any time before noon, on the 16th of September, 1850.—Full particulars of the conditions under which the sale of the ore will take place, may be obtained of  
Messrs. **AUGUST FABER & CO.**,  
merchants, No. 60, Mark-lane, London.

**IRON TRADE.**—The Advertiser has been for the last 9 years at the head of a business in the Iron Trade, in London; the proprietors are unavoidably compelled to dissolve the firm, for reasons which will be explained; the business will be given up immediately, and the lease, with fixtures, must soon be sold to the best bidder. The Advertiser has not sufficient means to take up the concern on his own account, he, therefore, wishes to meet with a **PARTNER**, of business habits, who can command at once not less than £2000, for carrying on the business, which hitherto has been principally devoted to one of the most profitable branches of the Iron Trade. The concern has been established about 20 years, and has an excellent connection, both in the home and foreign markets. A Gentleman already acquainted with the Iron Trade, and who would take some active part in the management, will be preferred. The most respectable references will be given and required.—Address (by letter) "A. M." at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**MONEY.—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS**, in one sum, or in divided amounts, are ready to be **ADVANCED** on approved **MORTGAGES or PURCHASES** in England. If on Mortgages, the rate of interest will be **VERY LOW**, and a term of years granted, to suit the wish of the borrowers. A portion of this money belongs to Mr. Coward, who will only negotiate with principals. Address by letter, free, **JOHN JAMES COWARD, Esq.**,  
Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.—Dated August 1, 1850.

**MONEY—INVESTMENT.—WANTED TO BORROW**, for the term of eight or ten years, on mortgage, the sum of **FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS**, or on Debentures of £500 each, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, with a bonus. The above is for working an extensive and valuable Coalfield, of which the borrower is the sole proprietor. Particulars may be obtained—address, "Delta," office of the *Mining Journal*, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

**STEAM-ENGINE (by Boulton & Watt) FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.**—A **PORTABLE 6-horse CONDENSING ENGINE**, in **cistern**, with pump for a deep well, all in complete working order.—Also, a strong **BOILER**, with part of the fittings for boiler. To effect an immediate sale, no reasonable offer will be refused.—To be seen at Messrs. J. and A. Blyth's factory, Limehouse.

**WANTED, a SITUATION, as SUB-MANAGER** (in the capacity of Accountant) to a **MINING COMPANY**, by a Gentleman who has had 10 years' experience in connection with a large Coal Mining Company in the north of England. Testimonials from the company, and the usual guarantees will be given.—Address "C. J. T." office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**,—10 or 20 **Wheal Mary Ann**, 3 Trelawny, 4 Condurrow, 50, or a less number, Tremaynes, 10 West Providence, 10 or 20 Trelawny, 1 Wheal Comfort, 1 Wheal Sator, 1 South Frances, 10 North Buller, 1 South Tolgus, and 1 Lisburne Mines shares, at fair and reasonable prices. Apply to **THOMAS P. THOMAS**, mine agent, 3, George-yard, Lombard-st., London.

**MINING PROPERTY.—BUSINESS** transacted in every description of **MINING PROPERTY, SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD, ADVICE GIVEN to PARTIES as to INVESTMENT, ADVANCES of MONEY MADE on this DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY**, Statistics given on Mines, and the earliest information obtained from the mineral districts.—Apply to **DURRANT & CO.**, Mining Sharebrokers, 68, Lombard-street.

**MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON** has **SHARES** in the best **DIVIDEND MINES** **FOR SALE**, and which will give to the purchaser 17 to 25 per cent. for the outlay; amongst others are the following:—Levant, Botallack, Alfred Consols, Wheal Margate, Tremaynes, West Providence, Lewis, Great Devon Consols, West Caradon, Holmbush, Callington, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Herodasfoot, South Tamar, East Tamar, and Bedford United—United Mexican, Imperial Brazilian, St. John del Rey, Linares, and Australian Mines.

**MINING OFFICES—33, CLEMENTS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.**

**MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.**

**OFFICE, No. 13, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.**

Mr. HOPKINS may be consulted daily by Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Capitalists, who have invested, or may wish to invest, their capital in **MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES**, on all matters connected therewith (Home and Foreign).

Every description of **Mineral Property** inspected and reported on, and distant capitalists may receive periodical advice, in the German, French, and Spanish Languages.

N.B.—Managers and Directors of Mines, as well as Mining Captains, will find Mr. Hop-

kins's offices convenient for reference on all matters connected with mining, as he has all the Maps on the Geology and Mines of the United Kingdom, the majority of which are from his own observations. The emigrants to California and other gold districts are also furnished with instructions on good mines, deposits, and machinery for the same.

**MESSRS. J. SIMS & CO.**, of **TAVISTOCK, DEVON**,

**TRANSACT BUSINESS** in most of the best **DIVIDEND MINES**, paying from 15 to 25 per cent., and also in **NEW ONES**, having very promising advantages, amongst which are—Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, North Bassett, South Carn Brea, Condurrow, Mary Ann, Henock Silver-Lead, Warleggan Consols, Trelawny, Tincroft, South Plain Wood, Moditonham, Penhale, Alfred Consols, West Caradon, Exmoor Wheal Eliza, Wheal Harriet, Wheal Crebor, and most of the mines in the Tavistock, Redruth, Camborne, and Liskeard districts.

N.B.—Messrs. J. S. & Co. have also **ONE or TWO MINING SETS to DISPOSE OF.**

**MESSRS. BOXALL & CO.**, **MINING SHARE DEALERS,**

**5, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.**

**MESSRS. WATSON & ENSOR**, **MINING AGENTS,**

**4, TOKENHOUSE-YARD, LOTHBURY, LONDON.**

**MR. T. A. READWIN**, **MINING OFFICES,**

**2, WINCHESTER-BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.**

**JAMES LANE**, **MINING SHARE DEALER,**

**80, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.**

**UNION MINING COMPANY'S OFFICES,**

**No. 6, AUSTINFRIARS.**

**G. B. LOADER**



advice with every comfort that persons in their situation could desire, they have added to their master's means to employ more labour, and, consequently, promoted their own prosperity as well as his.

**NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.**—The state of these districts is still very unsettled, and several strikes have taken place within the past year at some of the collieries; the policy of the delegates has been to get up a strike at one colliery at a time, in the expectation, that the owners, seeing their trade pass into the hands of their neighbours, would submit to the miners' demands.

In this proceeding they have been partially successful, several of the collieries in Northumberland and Durham having, within the last year, given in to their terms, rather than enter upon or prolong a contest which would have entailed a still greater loss, although at most of them, at the time, neither the state of the work, nor the rate of earnings, nor the price of coal in the market, justified the increase. Others, however, have successfully resisted. I found it also to be the general opinion that the state of the market was such that no long period could elapse before a reduction of wages would be effected, and that the collieries which had anticipated such a contingency were satisfied without another general strike. Such is the cycle of events between the coalowners of this, nearly the most important coal district in the kingdom, and the 25,000 pitmen (men and boys) in their employ. The 10,000,000. of capital estimated to be engaged in the coal trade of these two counties is thus subjected every four or five years to an enormous tax by the ignorance, jealousy, and enmity of the great majority of the pitmen. Neither is it a trade which, according to all printed statements regarding it, can at all bear such a heavy burden. The coal trade of these two counties is the most important of any two counties within the last 20 years has, together with the competition of other districts, so reduced the price of coal, that it is a matter, I believe, of general complaint that the collieries in these two counties do not, on an average, pay 5 per cent. Nor can it be said that the pitmen have too small a portion of the returns in the shape of wages; while the price of coal has gone down in the London market 12s. per ton in the last 20 years; and the earnings of the colliers generally are a slight advance on what they were of late period. It is not, therefore, their own voluntary restriction on the labour, but the necessity, under the object of reducing the quantity of coal in the market, and forcing up the price,

The author says, no circumstances can more fully show the unreasonableness, the caprice, and folly of the pitmen than the following:—

At Lord Durham's collieries this is, however, not the case. Their able manager, Mr. Morton, informs me that at his collieries the men have had 10 days' work per fortnight throughout the last year: and at all except one pit they have been able easily to average as a day by seven hours' work. They restrict themselves to this sum, although they might, Mr. Morton informs me, have earned more. Nothing, I understand, is omitted to make the management of these pits that can contribute to their healthiness and safety; the cottages are good, and, as usual in the trade, they have them rent-free, with gardens and goals in addition; yet, during the whole of the past year they have been making constant demands for an increased rate of payment, which would enable them to earn their 4s. a day in five or six hours, and nearly every pit has been "off work" for some time during the year, in an endeavour to force this concession. Mr. Morton favoured me with the following account of the conduct of the men at one of his pits:—"At one of our most desirable and easily-wrought pits (High Grange, near Durham) the pitmen wrought very well, and so long that they were obliged to stop for a fortnight, and then for another about seven hours. I had been holding them up as an example to all our other men, when they suddenly made a demand for an advance of price, which I was obliged most decidedly to refuse. They struck, and I had a long interview with a deputation on the subject. I endeavoured to reason quietly with them; I praised their former good conduct, and said how much regret I should feel if I were compelled to eject them from their houses. I could make no impression upon them. Just as they left me, one of the leaders told me in a most determined manner that the men would not go to work until they had obtained their demand. I then sent them to their houses, and they have since been ejected. They remained out a whole month. We put some strangers and aboveground men into the pits, some of whom made 8s. a day, but of course they were placed in the most favourable situations in the pit, and could not have gone on at that rate. When the old men had been off work a month, five or six came, and shortly afterwards the whole body offered themselves again at the precise terms they had left off with. We took back the great majority, rejecting some whom we suspected as the getters up of the revolt, which I ascribe to some half-a-dozen, headed by one of the itinerant preachers, who is a very bad character. The men who were ejected from Underwood Colliery cannot be in the two counties any collieries managed with greater liberality or a milder judgment than those under the able gentlemen above-mentioned; yet the conduct of the pitmen, of whom there are perhaps nearly 2000 in their united employ, has been as I have above described. The other strikes which have occurred within the same time have, as far as I am informed, been so similar in character to the above, that it would be much more than a repetition of the same circumstances to detail them, one by one. I regretted, that at the Consett Iron-Works, to which I shall presently advert, the men were ejected, that they have only existed a few years, or in localities which, still very recently, have not had the benefit of any adequate measures for the enlightenment and guidance of the population."

At the Consett Iron-Works (than which there is no other large work in the kingdom where such a strict and conscientious regard has been shown for their employers to the 15,000 people under them) a strike was little expected, but the report says:—

On a general strike, therefore, last autumn, of all the colliers employed at these works as a circumstance calculated to excite no little surprise throughout these two counties. At that time, the delegates of the "Union" had succeeded in their policy of causing strikes at individual collieries; and, considered by their success in several instances, they avowed their intention of endeavouring to "work at will" at all the collieries. Accordingly, one of their principal measures was to cause and obtain employment at the works, and drew the colliers by degrees like a snail, to produce the quantity of work, lower the earnings, and, under cover of the smallness of the demand, of a higher rate of wages. The decision and firmness of the managers (Mr. William Cargill) baffled this policy; and several offenders were sent off to Durham Goal for deserting their work and for violent assaults—in one of which a policeman received very serious injuries. Nevertheless, a general strike of the colliers ensued. The pretence which they put forward were personally and minutely examined into at the time by the Editor of a local paper, well disposed to the interests of the colliers—the *Durham Chronicle*—and prominently complained of, were ascertained to be unfounded. The "coal measures" of the trade, the roadways, which had been asserted to be wet, proved not to be so; and the "fines" complained of turned out, on inquiry, to have been imposed on the colliers by many of the leaders confessing that they had not been fined more than a few pence since the works began, and others not at all; and the least able colliers were mining throughout the year from 20s. to 22s. per week; while the best workmen were earning 30s. by 67 to 70 hours' work, with house and firecoal free. Mr. Cargill favoured with a list of the actual earnings of the whole of the colliers in his employ at the time the strike, which is most accurately drawn up, and conclusive as to the above assertions. As soon as the men began to depart from the agreement which they had made, and to restrict their earnings, Mr. Cargill, in addition to sending some of the men to prison, to preserve himself with his usual decision, placed such an additional number of men in the pits, that the union men were unable to earn even the sum they had previously promised. On the general strike of the "union colliers" thereupon occurring, Mr. Cargill had no difficulty in filling the pits with miners, common labourers, and others, thrown out of work in consequence of the strike of the colliers.

MONMOUTH, BRECON, AND GLAMORGANSHIRE.—The report states that, though recent convictions for employing females, and the knowledge that evidence on which to found further legal proceedings was being sought by professional men, to enable them to commence actions, had somewhat checked the practice, the proprietors of many iron-works and mines have led to exercise their authority in support of the law with that vigilance and determination which might have been expected. Mr. Trevenheere is informed, that at the important works of Blaenavon, Nantyglo, Clych, Beaufort, Blaina, Coalbrook, and one or two more, females were again at work below ground; but the general excuse is, that they work the men, that they go into the pits before daylight, and come out after dark, and if the agent and his men went to search, they get immediate notice, and hide themselves.

employment, underround of boys under 10 years of age had also been resumed several weeks, by the admission of the managers and their mineral agents. At Blacon, the mineral agent very frankly stated that there were at least 30 out of 120 boys underground under the legal age. So large a proportion as one-fourth of the whole is plain proof that the practice has been resumed without check, and that another generation of colliers and miners is growing up, whose minds are becoming indoctrinated by the process of early removal from school, and employment in the pits at the age of nine or eight. The managers of most of the principal works have a strong feeling in favor of this portion of the law, and have caused boys under the legal age to be strictly kept from the pits, in the hope of their parents keeping them at school until the age of ten. A considerable laxity, however, exists in others, of which the above instance is proof, occurring too at works where, for many years past, the most liberal provision has been made for education. The payment of wages at public-houses is also, I was informed, again prevalent to a great extent, wherever the managers of the works are not strict in insisting upon the contractors in their employ abstaining from a practice which directly leads to the increase of drunken habits and extravagance. Among the principal managers of the works, I was informed, was Robert Gwynne, Esq., the present manager of the contractors, who, from works, informed me that he had placed himself in a position of responsibility, in presenting this upon his mineral agent, who, by his knowledge of the proceedings of the contractors, is able to prevent it. It nevertheless continues to be very great and legitimate subject of complaint among the steady and well-disposed men at other localities.

The exceeding good management of the Cwm Avon Works, now carried on by the Bank of England, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Bidph, is so worthy an example, that we give the following as our concluding paragraph:—

though changes have taken place in the ownership and the management of these paucities since that time, the same considerations regard for what is due to their work-places continues to be conspicuous at both. The Cwm Avon Company is now carried on behalf of the Bank of England, under the management of Mr. J. Hiddipoll. Improvements have been made to their schools. Two clergymen have been appointed, one to take the place of the incumbent. Reading-rooms have been added, and there are libraries in their work-rooms. The principal officers, besides their duties containing an abundance of books, also supply newspapers, and other articles. To the others hold the school-rooms at the remoter parts of the valley. To this is also attached a mechanics' institute, and both are shortly to be placed in a large building under the same roof. Useful and attractive lectures are given, and musical performances, the latter chiefly by young men belonging to the works. Evening schools have also been opened for young men and women; the latter zealously superintended by the ladies of the chief families in the valley. A more systematic attention has been paid to the drainage of the town, sewage, taking off all refuse from the streets, and every impurity in the pound is stopped up, so that no matter how filthy it may be, it has been given up, and advanced in cash are made

A company's shop (and which was so, formerly, here), that it is necessary as a check upon exorbitant prices. Where between 4000 and 5000 people are collected, earning in a day about 1000 dollars a month, there can be no fear of a want of sufficient competition to keep down the price. All the other excellent arrangements which I have noticed in my report of 1846, are, as it was stated to me, continued, and that, on the other hand, that of not receiving any workman who does not bring a good character (of which this is the only instance, that I am aware of, in the whole of South Wales); the good size and the convenience of the dwellings, where new ones have been built; the restriction upon, and the exclusion of, public-houses, &c.; the encouragement of gardening and other modes of innocent recreation; and, lastly, the consequence of this benevolent and enlightened management is, that I believe no act of workmen has been committed to their masters; that justice and liberality on the one side are repaid by confidence and respect on the other; that the state of morals, that the manners, habits, and conduct of the workpeople and their families, are creditable to themselves and their employers; and that such an example satisfactorily shows that the development of these great industries—of such national importance in an economical point of view—need not be attended with the moral degradation and physical debility of the workpeople, when conducted under a proper sense of Christian duty.

**MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.**

CAMERON'S COALBROOK STEAM-COAL AND SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR RAILWAY COMPANY.

E. G. WINTHROP, Esq., in the chair.  
Mr. HOWDEN (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting and the directors' report, of which the following is the substance:

The directors have the satisfaction of meeting the shareholders on this the annual meeting, and reporting to them their proceedings during the year ending 30th June last. It is to be regretted that the directors were unable to meet the shareholders on the 31st of July, 1849, the state of the weather was so very fully brought under the notice of that meeting, and the directors then submitted to the shareholders the judgment the first course to follow, with the view to resuscitate the Company, and place its business in a position of progressive and steady improvement, was, first, to discharge as far as possible every pressing claim; and secondly, with the view to successful future operations, to secure the facilities of cheap and expeditious transit for their coal to a port for shipment. The directors have, with the means at their command, accomplished much in the way of settlement and arrangement of the claims and liabilities, and they are now in a state of quietness and progressive state of liquidation. In the first instance, and after making every full inquiry of its expediency, the directors exercised a strong opinion, that without loss of time a communication by railway should be sought between the Company's colliery and the port and docks of Llanelli—a measure which the directors felt could be attained without the aid of an Act of Parliament, at a cost not exceeding 5000*l*. They accordingly recommended this course to be adopted, and at two several extraordinary general meetings the shareholders unanimously approved of the suggestions and recommendations of the directors, and authorised them to take the necessary measures to accomplish that object. Unanimously authorising the directors to call up the remaining instalment of the share capital, being 4*l*. per share, by two several instalments of 2*s*. each, in order thereby, and by the most legitimate means, to provide the requisite funds to accomplish these important objects.

The directors accordingly lost no time in following out the recommendations and resolutions of these meetings; and they have now to acquaint the shareholders that they have made arrangements with the several land-owners and tenants along the line for the use of the land required, and they have entered into a contract, on very advantageous terms, for the completion of the works with a highly respectable and responsible contractor, who is engaged to complete the same within the short period of four months from the date when the works are put on foot, and to complete as rapidly as the means at the command of the directors will admit of, if no impediment occurs (at present not anticipated), it is expected the contractor will finish his work within the prescribed period—viz., early in October next.

The operations at the colliery are progressing also simultaneously with the works on the line, so that the directors may be fully prepared to meet the demand for coal when the line shall be opened.—The directors congratulate the shareholders on the success of the works, which they think will be completed in the very near future; and they are anxious to acknowledge the readiness with which his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and other respectable land-owners and tenants have assisted them in furthering these objects in the several negotiations with them for the leases and way-leaves requisite for the works. The state of the colliery is such, that with a very small outlay a vend of upwards of 100,000 tons of coal may be obtained in the next two or four years; and it is well known that the company's coal-field (after some further excavation) will afford them an almost unlimited supply of coal, even to the extent of 1000 tons a-day. The completion, therefore, of the works now in progress, by connecting the company's coal-field with a port of shipment, will be fraught with great present and prospective advantage, not to this company only, but to the public generally, and especially to the great steam

The directors will not shrink from following out expeditiously and efficiently all the requisite plans and arrangements, consequent upon the opening of their line, for effecting sales by contract or otherwise with the large steam-packet companies connected with London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, and elsewhere, for the regular supply of their coal, which for steam purposes may be fairly stated to be unequalled by any other in the kingdom, and it cannot be doubted that when such shall be the case, which careful and economical management cannot fail to accomplish, large and profitable results must ensue to the shareholders. The directors must, however, again repeat, what they have frequently done, that hearty co-operation among the shareholders themselves is a necessary element towards attaining these important ends; and that support can only be attained by a ready acquiescence in the proceedings which the directors are pursuing, and by immediate payment by every shareholder of the arrears of call: and, as time is an object, in all cases where convenient, by pre-payment of the further and last call, due on the 10th September next. The directors have personally engaged their responsibility to some extent in furtherance of these objects; and this they have done in the firm reliance that the confidence and good-will of the general body of the shareholders. It is a constant regret, and a procrastinating such payments, but such procedure may be, in this instance, of very serious consequences, and the directors would indeed be glad to see, if, all saving during the last 12 months achieved so much, laboured so unremittingly, and the company's prospects now looking so much brighter, that the affairs should retrograde through the supineness of its members.

In every case where time and convenience is required, the directors are disposed to meet the wishes of the parties; but in those cases where obstinacy, trouble, and vexatious opposition is either offered or threatened, they feel they would be wanting in their duty to those who have embarked their capital, and paid their calls, if they did not press forward, even, if necessary, take compulsory means to enforce payment. If the call recently made had been paid, the directors would have been glad, to relieve the company of every pressing liability, and to discharge the cost of the litigation. The directors insist thereto; and the shareholders would soon thereafter be in a position to reap the fruits of their zeal and perseverance. The directors refer to the balance-sheet now in the hands of the shareholders; and they remark that the balance therein appearing against the company will be reduced to a large extent, and the company's position considerably improved, on the sale of the 3655 shares referred to in the last balance-sheet, when released, if such can be legally done; and, further, by debiting the purchase account with \$9,000,000, the balance of the call account to Mr. W. B. I. F. Cameron, on purchase account. It is also to be observed, that the royal charter of the landlord, and the balance of purchase account claimed by Mr. W. B. I. F. Cameron, and lands, although appearing in the balance-sheet, and stated to the debit of the company, are subject to objection. These claims, as well as others, as the shareholders are aware form the subject of negotiation and arrangement between these parties and the company; and the directors hope that such arrangement may soon be made conclusively—a

shareholders would grow greatly to the benefit of all parties.

It is further stated that the rights of the shareholders in this company, under this company's charter, obtained in 1846, expire in August, 1851; but in order to maintain the rights and powers conferred under that Act, which, as a property, is more valuable now than it was the time of the passing of the Act, by reason of the works in the floating of the harbor at Swansea now rapidly progressing, and the Swansea Dock Extension Act, 1850, lately passed, which render it more probable and necessary than ever that the company's works, which are now in progress, should be completed, and a new pier, connecting the south pier with the docks and port of Swansea, it may be necessary to apply for a Parliamentary extension of time, in order to preserve the company's powers and rights under that Act. The directors, however, will be guided in the course they may adopt by a due regard to the substantial interests of the company, and the avoidance of all but absolutely necessary expense. The directors retire by rotation on this occasion—viz., Messrs. J. B. Moncrieff, Capt. A. H. Earle, R.A., and John Barham, Esq., all of whom are eligible for re-election.

<i>Balance Sheet for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.</i>					
<i>Central—Stock, being amount paid up on shares .....</i>				<i>£152,675</i>	<i>0 0</i>
<i>Sundry creditors—viz.: Bills payable—on loans .....</i>	<i>£5993</i>	<i>9 0</i>			
	<i>Sundries .....</i>	<i>1871</i>	<i>12 3</i>	<i>7,365</i>	<i>1 3</i>
				<i>5,962</i>	<i>8 1</i>
<i>Shares, including first portion of contract for Llanelli line .....</i>					
<i>paid by Mr. W. B. J. P. Cameron,* on purchase account:—</i>					
<i>Difference from last account after debit of calls on shares .....</i>				<i>29,282</i>	<i>16 4</i>
<i>(This balance is reducible in money and calls to the extent of</i>					
<i>£6,500<sup>†</sup>, amount of last call of 2½ per share on shares taken in part</i>					
<i>payment of purchase money.)</i>					
<i>Funds.....</i>				<i>8,000</i>	<i>0 0</i>
<i>Interest to 30th June, 1849, as per last balance sheet .....</i>				<i>855</i>	<i>0 1</i>
<i>Interest on balance of purchase money to 30th June, 1850, at 4 per ct.</i>				<i>1,445</i>	<i>2 3</i>
<i>Sum on bonds at 5 per cent.—viz.:—</i>					
<i>In £4000<sup>‡</sup>, from 25th February, 1849, to 25th May, 1850 .....</i>				<i>250</i>	<i>0 0</i>
<i>In £4000<sup>§</sup>, from 1st March, 1849, to 1st June, 1850 .....</i>				<i>250</i>	<i>0 0</i>
<i>Contingency claimed.—To 30th June, 1849, as per last account .....</i>				<i>300</i>	<i>0 0</i>
<i>To 30th June, 1850 .....</i>				<i>2,000</i>	<i>0 0</i>

MINING PROPERTY—(including plant) at cost .....	£150,000	0	0
Deduct plant included in working stock .....	2,000	0	0
Working stock and permanent works, valued at .....		148,000	0
		2,968	18

The line from the company's works to the port of Swansea, by Act of Parliament obtained for same, which ultimately would, it is considered, be of much larger value than the cost, as under:—

These sums at the debit of the company are open to objections, and are the subject of negotiations and arrangements, as explained in the report.



expenses, surveying, &c.	8,937 12 6
By line to the Port of Llanelli, &c.—Engineering expenses	656 11 7 1/2
Construction to 4th July	353 0 4
By wharf at Swansea, including new walls and gates, and improvements recently effected	3,297 19 2
By office furniture	318 2 8
By cash at bankers', and bills and balances on overdraw bills and accounts	390 6 4
By balance at debit, profit and loss	43,505 9 9
Total	£209,435 17 0

Mr. ELDERTON (the solicitor) said, as they had done him the honour of specially alluding to him in the report, he begged to say that his bill of costs was a work of very great labour, extending over a period of five years, and would have been delivered that morning, had it not been delayed through the private business of one of the directors.

Mr. SMALLBONE (a director) begged he might not be considered as the cause of the delay in producing this bill of costs; it was unfair to make such an accusation.

The CHAIRMAN said he could not, were he to try ever so much, add anything to that report; it was a statement as clear and concise, as regarded the company's affairs, as could possibly be written. As to the solicitor's accounts, he regretted as much as any one that they had not been produced at this meeting; for a pledge had been given to that effect at the last meeting. (Hear, hear.) By the co-operation of all parties, this company would now succeed. There was the line of railway going on as fast as possible; and, when finished, their coal would be brought to market—fact, they had already had offers for it to a very large amount. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, by the co-operation of all the shareholders, and of every one connected with the company, their success as a company was certain. Without their co-operation with the directors, it would be impossible to get the coal from the mine, although it be there in abundance. There was a considerable sum of money owing to them by the shareholders, which, if it were only paid, would get them over their difficulties. The directors were willing, instead of having recourse to harsh measures, to afford reasonable time to those who needed it; and to those who did not, he would say, pay your calls immediately, and you will have the consolation of seeing the company go on most satisfactorily. If there were any item in the balance-sheet which needed explanation, he should be happy to give it. In conclusion, he would move that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. GREEN could not call that a correct balance-sheet without the solicitor's bill.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you any objection to it, with that exception?—Mr. GREEN: None whatever.

The CHAIRMAN said, the solicitor seemed to throw the blame on a private client. It was a question for the meeting whether he ought to have allowed the affairs of a private client to have interfered with the important business of this company. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STRELLY said, that when he was appointed their auditor, three years ago, he was equally anxious to have a fair balance-sheet. He had ever since endeavoured to obtain it, and had made frequent applications to the solicitor, but had been previously disappointed; and the last reply he got from Mr. Elder-ton was, that it should be ready by 10 o'clock on the day of the general meeting. (Hear.) He would now appeal to the meeting whether he had not forfeited his word as a gentleman both towards the company and the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said, it would require some time to look through these accounts, before the directors could present them to the shareholders.

Mr. GREEN observed, that a distinct promise was given at the last meeting, that they should be ready several days before this meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STRELLY said, that in the balance-sheet now presented to the meeting, there was not a single thing left out but the solicitor's bill.

Mr. W. W. COOPER, the other auditor, expressed the same opinion.

Some objections were made to the balance-sheet on the part of Mr. Elder-ton, as not containing all the items, but an explanation from Mr. Cooper, the auditor, made the figures intelligible.

The CHAIRMAN thought, after this, they might conclude that the balance-sheet was correct. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ELDERTON here signified that his account should be delivered during the day, and retired.

Mr. GREEN thought they had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the directors, and with the efforts they had made to carry on the company since the last meeting. He thought, with the chairman, that nothing was now wanting but unanimity amongst the shareholders to make this company highly prosperous. This being his opinion, he would again beg to second the adoption of the report. (Applause.)

Mr. W. W. COOPER would just state, before that was put to the vote, his great satisfaction at the highly favourable contract which had been entered into for the making of the railway. He thought it would be agreeable to the shareholders if Mr. Howden would read the items of that contract.

Mr. HOWDEN read the contract, from which it appeared that only 30 per cent. on the estimate of the work done was to be paid by the company at the termination of each month, and that the other half of the cost of making the railway was to be divided into three instalments, at three, fifteen, and twenty-one months, after the completion of the railway.

Mr. COOPER said, the instalment due to the contractor since the balance-sheet had been prepared had been paid. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN then put the report and balance-sheet for the adoption of the meeting, which were carried unanimously, with the exception of Mr. W. B. I. P. Cameron, who dissented.

Mr. STRELLY asked if Mr. W. B. I. P. Cameron was now a shareholder?—The CHAIRMAN said, after this extraordinary conduct on the part of Mr. W. B. I. P. Cameron, he must say a few words on the subject. After all the delay, trouble, and anxiety the directors had undergone, in bringing the company thus forward, and exhibiting, as they did that day, a desire to do everything that might be considered the best for the advancement of the undertaking, was it not a most extraordinary thing for one of the Cameron family to hold up his hand against the company? (Shame.) They all knew the position in which they stood with regard to Mr. Cameron, and that if he opposed it would be sufficient to make their votes of no avail. But it was a subject of congratulation to him (the chairman) on this occasion to be able to bring forward a protest against that gentleman's votes. (Applause.) The protest would explain the reasons, and there was not the slightest doubt, in his mind, that Mr. W. B. I. P. Cameron had no right whatever to vote, because he did not hold legally a single share. He was sure the meeting would agree with him that, when he evaded the signing of the deed for 12,000 shares, he committed a most disgraceful fraud on the company. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOWDEN then read the protest, which was applauded by the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the protest be received, and entered on the minutes.—Mr. STRELLY seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously, save the dissent of Mr. Cameron.

At this period of the meeting several coarse epithets were applied to Mr. Cameron by some of the shareholders, who felt themselves injured by his conduct in relation to this company.

The CHAIRMAN said, they had received notice from other parties, to whom they would have to pay the royalties, and he was happy to say that, in that respect, the company would fall into much better hands. (Applause.)

Mr. SMALLBONE said, it now being questionable whether Mr. Cameron could vote as a shareholder of this company, the shareholders had power to carry what they pleased; and believing that he had no voice in their proceedings, he thought they might look upon all their resolutions as carried unanimously.

Mr. STRELLY: Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN was sorry their board was so small; but they must work the harder for it. He had now to propose the re-election of Capt. Norcott, R.N., John Barham, Esq., and Capt. Earle, R.A., as directors of the company.

Mr. SMALLBONE seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

After the election of the auditors, Mr. Strelly and Mr. Cooper, who were voted 107. 10s. each for their services.

Mr. SMALLBONE observed, that there was a deed existing in this matter which would soon be in their custody; they had struggled hard to get it, and if he had not the pleasure to see it that day, he hoped he should see it on the morrow. (Hear, hear.) That deed would show the transactions between the grantor of that deed and the parties who signed that deed; but the result of the dispute would make it better for the company.

After some words from Mr. Hughes and others.

Mr. W. W. COOPER wished every shareholder had but once seen the immense property in their possession. He had learnt not only here, but at Swansea, and from others who knew the property, how valuable it was, and that it only required to be properly worked. (Hear, hear.) A railway was the only thing required, and that was now being constructed as fast as possible. The assistance of the shareholders was now more than ever necessary to get this object completed, and he hoped they would give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. Let them but harmonise with the directors, and they would soon experience much benefit from the abundant resources of their property. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the directors would be the first to hold out the hand of friendship to the Camerons; and, if they did not accept it, they must take the consequence. If they only came forward in a honourable way, the directors would assist them in getting out of all their difficulties; for in doing so, they would also assist themselves. (Hear.)

Mr. GREEN then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.—Mr. BULL seconded the motion, and only regretted the harmony of their proceedings had been interrupted by any member of the Cameron family. (Hear.)—Mr. CAMERON: It is your own seeking. (Shame.)—The resolution was passed with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN promised that he and the board would devote themselves more zealously than ever to the interest of the company; and he hoped the growing confidence on the part of the shareholders would induce those in arrears to make some effort to complete their engagements, when he had no doubt this would prove one of the most prosperous concerns in the kingdom. (Hear.)—The meeting then separated.

## HOLYFORD COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION.

At the general half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, Great Winchester-street, on Wednesday, the 31st July, FREDERICK LE MESURIER, Esq., in the chair.

The following report of the directors was read:—

On presenting to the shareholders the accompanying statements of accounts, and the agent's report of workings during the past six months, the directors consider it unnecessary to make any lengthened remarks. It will appear, on reference to the statement of mines' cost and produce, that the half-year's workings have again been attended with loss. In anticipation of this result, the directors some months since considered it advisable, for the purpose of reducing the expenditure, to suspend the working in all parts of the mine (except in the neighbourhood of the engine-shaft) which did not promise to become shortly productive. As regards the present position and prospects, it will be observed that the quantity of ore raised in June is nearly equal to that of the two preceding months, and the raising for July will, it is estimated, exceed considerably that of June; and should this quantity be maintained, the losses of the past year will in a few months be regained. From the continuance of an excellent bunch of ore, as mentioned by Capt. Lyle, from the 30 fm. to a 40 fm. level, and both in the engine-shaft and whim-shaft, and the improved character of the 30 fm. level south, and lately the rich course of ore in the end of that level, the directors consider the prospects of the mine much better than at any time during the last two years; and they trust that the ground to be opened in the next six months will prove their anticipations of improvement well founded.

The balance-sheet, from 30th Nov. 1849, to 31st May, 1850, was submitted, when the following report, from Capt. Lyle, was read:—

Holyford Mines, July 26.—I herewith hand you my report for the last six months:—At Holyford, the 10 fm. level south has been driven 4 fms. 8 in.; the 30 fm. level south has been driven 5 fms. 2 ft. 9 in.; the 30 fm. level north has been driven 12 fms. 4 ft. 5 in.; and the 30 fm. level north has been driven 19 fms. 5 ft. 9 in. In these levels the lode has been small, but occasionally producing some stones of ore; the lode in the ends is small. The 30 fm. level south has been driven 15 fms.; the lode more promising, producing good stones of ore; the last 2 fms. we have a very good course of ore, 18 in. wide, solid; the lode in the end is now 4 ft. wide, and will produce 1000. worth of ore per fm. We have a winze sinking under the 30 fm. level (about 9 fms. further south than the 30 fathom end), which is sunk under the level 9 ft., and will produce 200. worth of ore per fm. We have a stope working in the back of this level which will produce about 800. worth of ore per fm. The 20 fm. level, north of the first shaft, has been driven 9 fms. 1 ft. 3 in.; the lode varying from 18 in. to 6 in., with stones of rich ore. The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. ft. under the 30 fm. level; this lode, in the shaft, has been productive the whole of the distance, and will produce 300. worth of ore per fm. The whim-shaft is sunk 5 fms. under the 30 fm. level; the lode in this shaft will produce 1700. worth of ore per fm. The pitches are nearly all worked out. At Old Forge, the 10 fm. level has been driven 14 fms. 4 ft., and the 20 fm. level 13 fms. 2 ft.; the lode varying in each level from 4 ft. to 1 ft. wide, with some spots of ore. I have much pleasure in stating that the mine is looking much more promising than ever I saw it, and from appearances, have no doubt but the 40 fm. level will exceed anything we have seen in the mine.

The report of the directors, with the accounts, were received and approved, and the meeting separated.

## WELLINGTON MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the offices, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Monday, the 29th July, a statement of accounts was presented, showing—Balance from account, 31. 1s. 6d.; sales of copper ore, 7671. 15s. 5d.; tin stuff, 451. 12s. 6d.—less lord's dues (1-18th), 451. 8s. 9d.—7711. 5s. 8d.—Labour and miscellaneous cost, for March, 2631. 5s. 6d.; April, 3071. 16s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 1111. 11s. 1d.—6821. 18s. 2d.: leaving balance, carried to credit of next account, 881. 12s. 6d.

The following report, from Capt. M. White, was read to the meeting:—

July 23.—I hope to commence driving north in the 32 fm. level the latter part of the present week; this is at the bottom of the engine-shaft; this would have taken place long ago, but for the breaking down of the sinking lift, which has caused some delay. The lode in the 42 fm. level, west of the said shaft, is small, but the ground is fair for driving; this is just what is wanted for reaching the western discovery; the lode in the same level, east of Parcolly's shaft, is at present split in three parts, and the branch on the north is eight inches wide, worth for copper and tin from 81. to 101. per fm.; the other parts on the south are for the most part spar. The lode in the 32 fm. level, east of said shaft, is 2 ft. wide, principally spar. The ground in the cross-cut north, at the said level, is still good for driving. There is no change in the north lode at the said level; the lode in the 42 fm. level, west of new shaft, on engine lode, has been discovered by a cross-course, but is now looking better, and producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 10 fm. level, east of this shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, nearly all saving worth for copper ore; this level is opening good tribute ground. In driving south of the said shaft in the shallow level, we have intersected two small branches, poor. Our copper sampling this day is as follows: 52, 47, 42, 9=150 tons.

## THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

The fifth annual meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the Royal Adelaide Hotel, London Bridge, on Monday last, the 29th July.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was advertised to be held at the offices, in accordance with the requirements of the Deed of Settlement; but to prevent it becoming inconveniently crowded, Mr. Joseph, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the proprietors in attendance immediately proceeded to the large room of the Adelaide Hotel. The chair having been taken, the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, and the following—

## DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

In presenting to the shareholders the fifth annual report of the Australian Mining Company, the directors at once proceed to state the progress made in the mining operations during the past year. Upon Baker's lode sinking has been carried on in various places below the adit, or 40 fm. level, to the 60—this adit has been driven 40 additional fathoms in length, being now 230 fms. long, with an iron tram-road laid down for nearly the whole distance. The drivings have been continued in the 30 and 40 fm. levels, and various cross-cuts westerly have also been made from the 40 on Baker's lode, to intersect another lode (Anstey's or Hagen's), which was found running parallel with Baker's at a distance of only 3 fms. This lode having been cut rich in places, and driving thereon commenced, several valuable pitches were worked, and yielded during the year, in conjunction with Goad's stopes on Baker's lode, and a few tons raised from Montacute on tribute, the following quantities of ore:—

per "Harpley".....	195 tons of 23 1/2 per cent.	£264. net.
"Dorothy".....	121 " 24 1/2 " "	2322 "
"Moragino".....	156 " 22 " "	2273 "
"Himalaya".....	80 " "	"
"Duke of Wellington".....	50 " Estimated at 24 per cent., and expected to arrive in August.	"
"Onyx".....	150 " "	"

The discovery of such a good course of ore, running apparently parallel with Baker's lode for 25 fms. in length, and which in the summer of 1849 seemed so rich and promising, led Captain Phillips confidently to reckon that this additional ore ground, together with Goad's stopes, would realise, without the aid of machinery, at least 200 tons of good ore per month, from 1st January, 1850. Such a supply would have yielded a large profit to the shareholders, but in the month of November one of those disappointments occurred to which all mining is subject, and against which it is impossible to provide. Goad's stopes suddenly became poorer, and the side lode, instead of holding its independent northerly and southerly course, verged into, and at last joined Baker's lode, so as to render all further cross-cutting to the westward useless. Although the immediate supply of ore was thus retarded, there was nothing to deteriorate the permanent character of the mine. The ore previously enumerated had all been raised above, and at the adit level, and above the water level of the country, but the lasting value of the mine (for which the provision of steam-power had been recommended by Captain Phillips) depended upon its development at deeper workings.

By the last advice (see captain's report, March 1, and Major Campbell's letters, dated March 9, 18, and 20) the condition of the mine was more satisfactory than ever, and the accounts therein contained are calculated to dispel the doubts entertained by some, whether Australian metalliferous deposits would hold down to any great depth. At the 59 fm. level, both in driving in the 60, and in sinking to the 60, a lode of solid yellow ore, of 20 per cent., had been laid open for 3 fms., improving both in quality and quantity, and ready for stopping, so soon as better ventilation had been secured.

Those of the shareholders who have followed the course of operations, will remember that the shaft on Anstey's lode (which was to provide for the deep drainage of the mine) was discontinued some time since, in consequence of the influx of water, and at the time of its discontinuance was yielding good ore of 20 per cent. The large engine, when in full operation, will allow the miners to re-commence raising this ore, will completely drain Masterman's shaft on Baker's lode, and enable both Anstey's and Baker's lodes to be effectively worked.

In the month of February of the current year a new lode of very kindly appearance was discovered on the company's property, between the miners' cottages and the mine, which will probably be hereafter worked to great advantage.

Your directors have had their attention strongly drawn to many other promising lodes known to exist in the immediate vicinity of the Tungkillio workings, on which a careful mineral survey is now in progress; but they have always been deeply impressed with the importance of bringing into profitable operation one good mine before they sanction any experimental expenditure. After the engine has been fairly started, a comprehensive view will be taken of the old and new workings, and the proper course arranged with regard to a more extensive development of the property; as it is obvious that, in proportion as the sources of supply are multiplied, any occasional falling off at one particular spot will be much less felt.

The company has hitherto laboured under great disadvantage from the accumulation of large quantities of ore, of too low a percentage to admit of the expenses of cartage and shipment to this country. Having waited to see if the progress of colonial smelting would open a new channel for their being realised on the spot, your directors have finally determined on having all the poorer ores washed and dressed to a higher percentage for shipment home. To effect this, they have sent out crushing machinery, and have ordered a small portable engine, with attachments, for the purpose of working the grinder, and of pumping and winding from shallow depths on trial. The whole of the ore raised will thus be rendered available for shipment, and it will be seen by the last advice that about 700 tons of ore, of 10 per cent. produce, were lying on the mine.

Whilst the mining operations have been steadily pursued, the condition of the surface land has not been overlooked. Appended to this report are extracts from Mr. Alexander's general survey, from which it appears that many parts of this vast tract possesses considerable value as agricultural property, in addition to the stores of mineral wealth, which are totally exempt from royalty.

The township is progressing rapidly; up to January, 1850, 41 allotments, of a quarter acre each, had been taken at 11. per annum each, and nearly 30 cottages erected and let; at the same period the amount of rental was—at Tungkillio 2481. 2s., Allen's Creek 1191. 5s., and the continual influx of emigrants must greatly increase the value of the surface property. The moral condition of the population has been carefully attended to by a chapel and parsonage-house have been built, as well as an excellent school-house. A catechist and schoolmaster (Mr. Martin), recommended by the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, has been appointed, who does his duty in an excellent manner, and works with much zeal and devotion the number of scholars is increasing, and the miners and their children regularly attend divine service; indeed, the whole population of Tungkillio is described as a most orderly and well-conducted little community. An assortment of day and sabbath school books, with a suitable selection for the reading-room, have been sent out, and have no doubt been gratefully received.

During the past year despatches have been regularly received from Major Campbell, in

addition to Capt. Phillips's monthly reports. In all that concerns the working of the mine they have co-operated in perfect harmony; whilst in the management of the general business of the company, Major Campbell has proved himself a vigilant and able superintendent. In accordance with the statement made in the last report, the call of 11. per share, which has been paid without a single exception, has sufficed to provide for the machinery, and the general expenditure connected with the establishment of the mine.

From such a statement of past proceedings, and judging from appearances at the latest accounts, your directors feel warranted in stating that never did the property assume so favourable a position. The mine is now carried down to a depth which, looking to the quantity of ore raised, the well-defined character and regular underlie of the lodes, and the gradual softening of the ground, takes it out of the category of a superficial deposit, and gives every earnest of continued success.

The erection of the engine and fixing of the pumps was so far advanced by the last accounts, that no doubt was entertained of its being set to work the first week in May, and the appearance of the mine justify the expectation of a large and steady increase in the raising of ore from that date.

Ample engine power is provided to work the mine to above 100 fms. in depth, and no one can fail to perceive, from Major Campbell's reports, that he is actuated by the most earnest desire to turn to account the great natural advantages which we possess, as well as to enforce a rigid economy in all the arrangements of the company.

In November last Mr. J. B. Montefiore resigned the office of local committeeman, and his resignation has been accepted.

It may be as well to repeat, that the directors, auditors, and local committee continue to decline receiving any remuneration for their attention to the interests of the company. Three directors go out of office by rotation this day, agreeably with the deed of settlement—viz., Henry John Enthoven, Esq., Benjamin Ephraim Lindo, Esq., and Henry Rendell Wotton, Esq. These gentlemen, being eligible, offer themselves, and are recommended for re-election accordingly.

A vacancy has also occurred in the direction, by the resignation of James Horne, Esq., due notice having been given for filling up the same, the following gentlemen have offered themselves, both of whom are duly qualified—viz., J. Brandes, Esq., and F. Pegler, Esq.

The following is the produce of the mine from commencement:—

Total 21 cwt. dispatched to the wharf, say, 26 per cent.	894
Lying on the mine, ready for cartage	18
not dressed	18
Malvans on the floor, from 10 to 12 per cent.	72-810
	760

Total raised from commencement.....Tons 1570

Copy of Balance Account, from July 4, 1845, to June 15, 1850.

Masterman, Peters, and Co., cash account.....	£ 2,076 13 1
Stock account, mining land.....	23,170 0 0
ditto office furniture.....	338 1 9
Petty cash—balance.....	16 12 4
Mining account—miners' wages.....	30,575 3 10
Local committee of management, at their debit for general expenses.....	4,108 15 9
Stock account—buildings.....	2,034 14 10
Cartage account.....	1,738 15 4
Colonial office expenses account.....	3,294 10 4
General stock account—stores, &c.....	11,238 9 3
Copper ore—ex Himalaya (insurance).....	120 18 9
ditto ex Duke of Wellington (insurance).....	60 12 6
Miners' school and library.....	33 0 1
Office expenses (London).....	4,860 15 8
Insurance account.....	64 19 7
Profit and loss.....	8,303 15 7
Total.....	£92,246 2 1

Masterman, Peters, and Co., loan account.....	£ 4,000 0 0
Shareholders' stock—instalment account.....	76,000 0 0
Bills payable.....	4,325 6 7
Copper ore account.....	2,924 10 4
Copper ore—ex Dorothy.....	1,467 3 2
ex Navarino.....	1,156 7 9
Total.....	£92,246 2 1

Cash Account for the year ending June 15, 1850.

Balance brought forward from last year's account.....	£1,015 0 3
Cash at bankers, 3891. 13s. 5d.; petty cash, 251. 6s. 10d.	4,108 15 9
Cash received on account of 2d call.....	£ 30 0 0
ditto ditto 3d call.....	18,595 0 0=18,595 0 0
Balance of amounts paid and received per bankers on account of loan.....	1,000 0 0
Cash received on account of copper ore—less charges to date.....	6,604 6 9
Total.....	£37,344 7 0

## EXPENDITURE.

Cash paid—miners' advances.....	£ 490 2 2
Charges on emery, iron chisel, for colony, and books for miners.....	58 18 2
Legal expenses here and in the colony.....	149 18 4
Office expenses, salaries, &c.....	943 1 11
Interest balance paid and received.....	232 5 6
Insurance.....	630 0 6
By order of committee of management on account of Capt. Phillips.....	20 10 10
For machinery, mining stores, &c.....	4,650 19 10
Norman Campbell's drafts on account of salary.....	1,119 16 6
Local committee's drafts for miners' wages, colonial office expenses, cartage of copper ore, mining stores, duty, wharfage, cartage, other expenses, &c. 14,873 6 11	
Interest.....	200 0 0
Balance in hand.....	2,093 5 5
Total.....	£37,344 7 0

From the statement of assets and liabilities, it appeared that the total paid-up capital was 76,000l.; loan from bankers, 4000l.; bills payable, 4325. 6s. 7d.—making the total liabilities, 84,325. 6s. 7d.; while the assets, including estimated value of land, mining stores and implements, machinery, copper ores on hand, &c., amounted to 44,226. 19s., giving 40,098. 7s. 7d., as covering all expenses of establishing the company, and opening the mine, which was now down to a 50 fm. level, with an adit 220 fms. long at the 40, besides a shallow adit at the 30, and other explorations at the 30, 40, and 50 fathom levels.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that he trusted the report which had been read would be satisfactory to the meeting; the documents on which it was principally founded had only arrived on the Saturday week previous to the day of meeting, and the secretary had had to work hard to get it printed and corrected in time. The directors were most anxious to convey every possible information to the shareholders; and if it was discovered that anything had been omitted which should have appeared (which, however, he did not think was the case), he trusted it would be attributed to the right cause—the short period they had in which to frame it. He considered the report highly important, and the state of both agricultural and mineral property most cheering; from the former they had now a rental of 4001. a-year; and the latter he believed was on the eve of being profitably productive. The expenditure on the mine alone had been 17,000l., and 12,000l. to meet it would be obtained from the sale of copper ore shipped during the past year. He considered great merit was due to Major Campbell for his excellent management, and his zeal for the interests of the company; he thought, as a body, they owed him much—indeed, more than he could express—for his great earnestness and ability.

The motion having been seconded, Mr. LINDO said he should have had much pleasure in seconding it, had not a gentleman got the start of him; but he would not, at any future meeting, support the directors, unless the report and accounts were circulated a few days before the meeting, that the shareholder might have time to make themselves acquainted with the details before they came there to adopt them. In these days, when so much roguery and deception had been practised in many public bodies, which he was happy to say he was convinced was not the case there, it behoved the directors to seek investigation, for their own credit as well as the satisfaction of the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said any suggestion of the proprietors should be seriously attended to, although he could not pledge himself to any future proceeding; he again called attention to the shortness of the time they this year had had to prepare the report.

A SHAREHOLDER, whose name did not transpire, rose and said, that as there were rumours abroad not very creditable to the executive of this company, he thought it the most straightforward course to publicly put a question to the chairman, that he might have the opportunity of giving a public answer. It was rumoured that some of the directors and the secretary were in the habit of buying and selling, or jobbing in the shares of the company—was, or was not, such the fact?—The CHAIRMAN believed the rumour totally unfounded; for himself, he could say he held the same number as on the first day he came into the company, and had never bought or sold one. He should call upon the secretary to explain for himself.

Mr. JOSEPH said that he was not a shareholder, and the only connection he had had with such transactions was when he was applied to from distant shareholders, and when he had invariably placed the business in the hands of a broker. As soon, however, that he found so injurious a rumour had got abroad, his reply to all subsequent applications of the kind was a request that they would communicate direct with a broker.—This explanation gave complete satisfaction.

The same shareholder having made some remarks on the absence of a dividend, and there being a balance of 40,000l. against the company, Mr. J. MASTERMAN, jun., could not suffer such an observation to pass without explanation. The proprietor's allusion would make it appear as if they had lost this sum



attended to; the directors themselves had thought the time had now arrived when a half-yearly meeting would be desirable.

Mr. HORN, the late chairman, who was labouring under a severe attack of influenza, in a very low tone of voice, said he had left a sick bed to attend that meeting, that it should not be said he flinched from meeting them. The only cause of his absence was, that finding he differed with his colleagues, as to the adoption of measures which he thought were most conducive to the company's interests, he thought it time to retire. He did not think the mining operations were carried on with sufficient spirit; he had no doubt, had those operations been carried out with more rapidity, by employing a larger force, the mine would be this have returned a profit.

Mr. MASTERMAN, jun., wished to have the correspondence between Mr. Horn and the board of directors read from their minutes; this was done, from which it appeared that Mr. Horn proposed to make a call, as he did not like carrying on a large undertaking with borrowed capital; to this the other directors were opposed; there being 1500*l.* in the bankers' hands, they were at the time in a position to meet all liabilities; they were raising copper ore to an extent which warranted them in anticipating that they could very soon pay off the debt due to the bankers, and commence the establishment of a reserve fund. The consequence was the resignation of Mr. Horn.

A PROPRIETOR made some observations on the amount of the London expenses, and called upon the directors to use their utmost endeavours to curtail them as much as possible; he thought they might be reduced. Some conversation ensued, which terminated by the CHAIRMAN assuring the meeting the subject would meet their best consideration. The three directors going out of office by rotation were then re-elected; the sum of 30*l.* was voted to the auditors, H. Buckle, G. Burnard, and G. Palmer, jun., Esqrs., who, however, have hitherto declined to accept any remuneration; the directors also had not yet accepted any return for their services. On proceeding to the election for a new director in the room of James Horn, Esq., F.R.S., resigned, there were two candidates—J. Brandeis, Esq., and F. Pegler, Esq., and the show of hands being in favour of the former, Mr. PEGLER said he would not trouble them to go to the poll; he must attribute his defeat to not having had sufficient time at command to take the same steps in canvassing as the other candidates; he returned his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who supported him.

Mr. BRANDIS returned thanks, and assured the meeting he would, to the best of his ability, watch over and protect their interests, and encourage the strictest economy in every branch of their operations. A vote of thanks was then unanimously passed to Mr. Horn for his past services as chairman of the board of directors, who replied; and a similar vote to the chairman and directors.

Mr. HORN said, he wished, before he left them, to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. J. A. Joseph, their secretary, who, during the time he had been their chairman, had done his duty most zealously and efficiently.—Captain PAGE having seconded this, it was carried unanimously.—THE SECRETARY having returned thanks, the meeting separated.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MINING ASSOCIATION—(BURRA BURRA).

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Rundle-street, Adelaide, on Wednesday, the 17th April.

CHARLES BECK, Esq., in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries, the SECRETARY read the following

#### DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

In presenting the shareholders with a statement of the company's affairs for the past six months, the directors have to report an increase in the production of ore, as compared with any similar period, amounting to 253 tons—the total quantity raised being 1517 tons, which have been disposed of in the manner particularised in the annexed return of ore. The quality of the ore continues to improve; and about 3000 tons of the last half-year's raising surpassed in richness any ore yet produced in this colony.

There has been a considerable improvement in the copper ore markets in Britain; the prices lately obtained for several large cargoes of Burra Burra ore were unusually high. The price of fine copper has lately advanced there about 5*l.* per ton, with prospect of a further increase.

The balance-sheet annexed exhibits a summary of the receipts and expenses attending the working of the Burra Burra Mines from the 31st of December, 1847, to the 31st Dec., 1848. The total profit on the ore raised during that year amounts to 37,159*l.* 7*l.* 5*d.*, or 3*l.* 5*d.* 4*d.* per ton; and the expenses of the association were 103,434*l.* 8*l.* 6*d.*, or 12*l.* 9*d.* per ton of ore—a result far less satisfactory than that of any previous period of working, inasmuch as the profits have diminished, while the cost of production has increased. This is not, however, to be attributed to any falling off in the produce of the mines, either in quantity or quality, but to the unfortunate mismanagement which then prevailed there in the drawing and preparation of the ore, the high rate of freight the company were then subject to, together with the miserable state of the markets, induced by the unsettled state of Europe. By the same account, it will appear that the 9th dividend of 100*l.* per cent., or 5*l.* per share, paid on 1st day of Dec. last, and the 10th dividend of 200*l.* per cent., or 10*l.* per share, paid on the 6th ult., have been written off the profit of the year now under consideration; and there remains to the credit of profit and loss on the 31st of Dec., 1848, the sum of 2203*l.* 12*l.* 6*d.*. Since this somewhat unpropitious period to the present time, the company's operations have been attended with pre-eminent success, as will be seen by reference to Part III. of the balance-sheet, which shows far more profitable results—so much so that, after providing for all liabilities, there is a balance in favour of the association of nearly 100,000*l.*; and, deducting from that amount the value of the land, buildings, and other property, necessary for the carrying on of the company's business, and adding the capital stock, there will be a balance of divisible profits of upwards of 64,000*l.* With respect to the items appearing in this account as estimated, it must be remembered that they have been framed upon such data that the directors are confident of their full realization.

It is not alone in a financial view that the company's affairs appear so satisfactory; for it is admitted by all parties competent to judge, that the Burra Burra Mines never looked so prosperous, or gave forth such promise of productiveness, as at the present period. The directors submit a copy of Capt. Roach's last report on the mine:

**Kingston's North Lode in the 30 fms. level.**—We have extended this level north 20 fms. 15 of which we have driven through a magnificent lode, 8 fms. wide, producing malachite, red oxide, and native copper, varying from 45 to 60 per cent. The pitches in the back of the 30 fms. level, south of Kingston's shaft, are turning out beyond expectation—from one of which the pure broke last month 150 tons of 44 per cent.

**Agar's Shaft.**—We have sunk the shaft to the 40 fms. level, cut a plat, driven a cross-cut 5 fms., and cut the lode, which has every appearance of being a good one; we have not yet ascertained the size; the ore is of the best quality, from 44 to 50 per cent.

**Pazins's Shaft.**—We have sunk to the 25 fms. level, cut a plat, and driven levels in various directions, by which we have opened a good deal of tribute ground, which will be worked at a low rate. This part of the mine is looking exceedingly promising.

**Graham's Main Shaft.**—In the 20 and 30 fms. levels, near this shaft, we have opened a considerable extent of tribute ground, which will turn out a large quantity of low-produce ore. We have recently cut a good lode in the 40 fms. level, going from Roach's to Kingston's shaft; the ore consists of red oxide, blue and green carbonates. The remainder of the pitches not mentioned are turning out very satisfactory. I hope we shall bring as much ore to surface this take as we have yet done in any previous one. We sampled a heap yesterday which gave 70 per cent. It affords me much pleasure to state that I never saw the mine looking better than it does now.

The engine, working at about half-power, keeps the water in fork. The arrival of a 30-horse engine for crushing ore now daily looked for; an engine for drawing from the shafts is expected to arrive in about four months, and with the assistance of these the operations will be greatly facilitated. In anticipation of the water increasing as the mine becomes deeper, the directors have ordered 70 fms. of 15-inch pumps, to replace the 11-inch lifts now in work, and they are expected to arrive in September next. The directors have in contemplation the sending for a very powerful pumping-engine, in order that no want of machinery should prevent their prosecuting the works with full vigour. In the return of copper accompanying this, it will be observed, that the receipts from the Patent Copper Company during the past six months amount to 622 tons; that 572 tons have been disposed of in the province—35 tons have been shipped to England for sale, and 21 tons remain on hand at the port. An addition has been made to the association's mineral property, by the purchase at the Government land sale, on the 10th inst., of 10 sections, comprising 795 acres of land, part of the mineral survey known as the Ema Flats. From the examinations already made, the presence of lodes of copper ore of the quality known as the blue and green carbonates, have been discovered on two of the sections, and from a general report the directors have received, they consider the property will be well worth a trial, so soon as they have sufficient labour to spare for that purpose. In consequence of the death of the late Samuel Stocks, jun., the absence from the province of Mr. J. B. Graham, and the uncertainty of the other trustees remaining in the colony, it was recommended by the solicitors that new trustees should be appointed from shareholders who were likely to permanently reside in the province. The directors have, therefore, appointed the following gentlemen, in place of the late trustees:

**Viz.:** Messrs. J. Ellis, J. Masters, J. G. Nash, T. B. Penfold, and J. Slater. It will be necessary to elect six directors in the place of Messrs. Allen, Beck, Kingston, Paxton, and Waterhouse, who retire, and S. Stocks, jun., deceased. In conclusion, the directors are sanguine in the hope that they will be enabled to repeat the dividend of 200*l.* per cent. in the months of June and September next; and that should the present prosperous state of the company's affairs continue, they will repeat them quarterly.

**Balance-Sheet, showing the Expenses and Profits of the Association, from the 31st Dec. 1847, to the 31st Dec., 1848—12 months.**

1847—Dec. 31—Expenses of the association, including cost of producing to 11,280 tons of ore.....	£103,434	8	6
1848—Dec. 31—Balance of profit carried down .....	39,163	12	6
Total .....	£142,598	1	0
1849—Dec. 1—Ninth dividend of 100 <i>l.</i> per cent. ....	£12,320	0	0
1850—Mar. 6—Tenth dividend of 200 <i>l.</i> per cent. ....	24,640	0	0
30—Balance of undivided profit .....	2,203	12	6
Total .....	£39,163	12	6
1847—Dec. 31—Balance of undivided profit .....	£ 726	6	1
1848—Dec. 31—Brought to date .....	1,189	11	6
Profit .....	78	7	7
Net proceeds of 11,280 tons of ore .....	140,663	18	11
Total .....	£142,598	1	0
1848—Dec. 31—Balance of profit brought down .....	£39,163	12	6

Current Balance-Sheet, from 31st Dec., 1848, to 30th March, 1850.

Profit and loss .....	£ 2,203	12	6
Capital stock, 12,320 <i>l.</i> ; rent of land and buildings, 282 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> .....	12,602	17	6
Balance of ore, 28,144 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; ditto copper, 41,059 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> .....	44,874	7	8
Fees received on transfers, &c. ....	123	6	6
Sundry creditors, including drafts against 65 tons of copper, and 6993 tons of ore exported for sale .....	125,723	19	3
Eight dividend—balance unpaid .....	£193	0	0
Ninth dividend .....	220	0	0
Tenth dividend .....	730	0	0
Undivided dividend .....	600	0	0
Total .....	£197,363	5	8
Landed property .....	£ 12,206	11	3

Buildings .....	17,327	1	1
Wages and sundry accounts connected with the working of the Burra Burra Mines, including cost of plant, fuel, machinery, timber, horses, bags, tools, implements, corn, stores, &c. ....	100,120	11	0
Cartage of ore, 22,144 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; cartage of copper, 13,901 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> .....	23,455	6	6
Charges—being expenses of establishment, officers' salaries, &c. ....	3,721	6	3
Colonial freight and agency .....	107	13	7
Discount, exchange, and interest .....	3,963	12	7
Shipping expenses and port agency .....	2,436	0	0
Office furniture, 220 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ; sundry debtors, 178 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> .....	1,578	12	10
Bills receivable, 19,652 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; cash in hand, 264 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> .....	19,917	9	4
Bank of Australasia (unclaimed dividend fund) .....	600	0	0
Total .....	£187,363	5	8

Liabilities and Assets of the Association—30th March, 1850.

Capital stock .....	12,320	0	0
Sundry creditors .....	125,733	19	3
Balance of eighth dividend, 1847; balance of ninth ditto, 290 <i>l.</i> ; balance of tenth ditto, 750 <i>l.</i> .....	1,235	0	0
Unclaimed dividends .....	600	0	0
Outstanding claims, current accounts with workmen and others .....	14,830	1	2
Balance (or profit) .....	69,779	8	8
Total .....	£254,478	1	1

Landed property, consisting of 11,740 acres, including the Burra Burra Mines, valued at original cost .....	12,206	11	3
Buildings erected by the company, exclusive of those erected by tenants .....	17,327	1	1
Estimated net value of 65 tons copper and 6993 tons ore exported for sale .....	138,909	0	0
Estimated net value of 1602 tons of ore at the mines and on the road .....	21,154	0	0
Estimated net value of 21 tons of copper at Port Adelaide .....	1,533	0	0
Estimated net value of 927 tons of copper ore at Port Adelaide .....	11,913	0	0
Estimated net value of 158 tons of copper for ore, delivered to the Patent Copper Company .....	11,060	0	0
Value of plant, machinery, horses, timber, corn, hay, bags, stores, &c. ....	18,000	0	0
Office furniture, valued at .....	200	0	0
Sundry debtors, bills receivable, and cash in hand .....	21,675	8	8
Bank of Australasia (unclaimed dividend fund) .....	600	0	0
Total .....	£254,478	1	1

The report having been received and adopted, it was resolved, that the qualification for a director be 11 shares; and that they be deposited with the secretary for the time being.—From the statement of the return and sales of copper ore, it appeared that there remained on hand to Sept. 29th, 2966 tons, 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs., and raised since, 7517 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs.: making 10,484 tons 6 cwt. 0 qrs. 24 lbs.; of which there had been exported for sale, 2818 tons 16 cwt. 0 qrs. 9 lbs.; sold in the province, 1214 tons 0 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs.; delivered to the smelting company, 4222 tons 11 cwt.; and on hand, 2228 tons 20 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs.—From the returns of copper, it appeared there remained on hand, 29th Sept., 24 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.; received since of the Patent Copper Company, on account of ore delivered, 622 tons 9 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.—of which there had been sold in the province, 571 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs.; shipped to England for sale, 54 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs.; remaining on hand, 20 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.: making a total of 646 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs.

#### UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices, Finsbury-circus, on Wednesday, the 31st July, for receiving the directors' report, and for the election of two directors and one auditor.

Sir JOHN EASTHOPE, Bart., in the chair.

Mr. MATHER (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the present, and also the minutes of the former meeting, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN then read the report, as follows:—

#### DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The directors beg leave to submit to the proprietors the following statement of their affairs:—The manager in Mexico has been unable to make any progress with the owners of the Mine of Rayas for a new contract.

**MINE OF PROMOTORA.**—This mine holds out good prospects, from the rich veins in the Rayas Mine being found to run directly into this new property; it has, therefore, been the object of the management to open a communication between Rayas and Promotora, for the purpose of abstracting the ore, and to aid the ventilation, so much required. The importance of this will be manifest, especially if the association do not get a renewal of the contract with the Rayas proprietors.

**MINE OF ALDANA.**—By the last advice received, the lode had not been cut, but the delay arises entirely from the usual ordinary causes.

**JESUS MARIA.**—The works in this mine, one of the most important of the new acquisitions, are proceeding with all practical activity, and from its position relatively to the celebrated mines of La Luz and Santa Lucia—two of the richest mines in Mexico, reasonable hopes are entertained of its participating in their riches.

**ZACATECAS.**—Mr. Schoellbred has been for some time in the city of Mexico, with the view of urging our claims upon the Mexican Government, but from the resignation of the Finance Minister, and other causes, the settlement has been delayed, but by the last letters received another commission has been ordered. The directors, therefore, now hope to hear of some progress being made.

The following statement shows the result of the company's operations in Mexico for the past year:—

For gain in the purchase of bought ore .....	\$24,958	6	0
For gain in the rejection of ore in the—			
Hacienda of Barrera .....	\$21,349	1	0
Dolores .....	8,416	1	1
Durán .....	3,105	1	1
Casas Blancas .....	1,329	3	3
For Arista indemnity, the company's share .....	1,751	3	3
For gain on shipments of quicksilver .....	19,882	0	6
For gain on shipments of bullion and specie to London, and stores sold ..	9,575	7	1
Amount received on account of Rayas debt .....	73,510	5	1
Total .....	\$164,293	6	0
Less expenses of management, agencies, law charges, postages, &c. ....	21,999	6	1
Net receipts for 1849 .....	\$142,293	7	1

The following is the London account, showing the receipts and payments, from Jan. 1 to July 30, 1850:—

Brought from audited account to the 31st December, 1849 .....	£13,378	13	11
Interest on Exchange bills, and money lent .....	378	17	1
Transfer fees and discount on stamps .....	77	11	6
Remittances from Mexico—In specie .....	£12,217	14	10
Bills of Exchange .....	13,125	0	0
Total .....	£39,277	17	4

300 bottles of quicksilver shipped to Mexico .....	£4326	19	10
Payments for management of ditto, which he has to account ..	93	7	0
Two quarters' expenses of London management .....	916	5	8
Dividends .....	19,805	2	6
Total .....	£25,145	14	9

A total asset of .....

Less expenses of management, agencies, law charges, postages, &c. ....

Leaving an available asset of .....

The directors, having carefully considered the state of your finances, regret that they are unable, consistently with prudent regard for the permanent interests of the concern, to recommend any dividend at the present meeting.

Robert Biddulph, Esq., and T. M. Flockton, Esq., are the two directors who go out of office by rotation, but, being eligible, are candidates for re-election. A vacancy has occurred in the auditorship, by the election of Henry Bunster, Esq., to the direction, and Charles Biggs, Esq., of 122, Bishopsgate-street, offers himself as a candidate.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned with deep regret that the directors could not pay them a dividend on this occasion. Mr. Schoellbred had written that he would not require the shipment of any more quicksilver, as he could now purchase it in Mexico at a reasonable price. A reason also for postponing the dividend was, that further outlay might be required in respect to the new mines, which could not give them any assistance in the way of remuneration for some time to come. (Hear, hear.) Were the directors to pay a dividend of 5*s.* on this occasion, they would leave themselves without a shilling at their bankers. (Hear, hear.) The shareholders must know that they had authorised the directors to hold 5000*l.* in hand, and that if they paid a dividend on this occasion, they would leave nothing for contingencies; should, however, anything arise to justify a dividend before, the directors would not think of postponing it till the next half-year, but they would think it their duty to call a meeting expressly for the declaration of a dividend. (Hear.) Having made these observations, he should be happy to answer any questions, and would in the meantime move the adoption of the report.

Mr. BIDDULPH seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously. Robert Biddulph, Esq., and Thomas M. Flockton, Esq., were re-elected directors; and Chas. Biggs, Esq., was elected an auditor, in the room of Mr. Bunster, who was elected a director.

The CHAIRMAN hoped they would meet again before the next half-yearly meeting, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. (Hear, hear.)

A SHAREHOLDER then moved, and Mr. BARRETT seconded, a vote of thanks to the worthy chairman and directors, which was passed unanimously. The meeting then separated.

**FOREIGN ORE.**—Since our last publication there have arrived in this port the following foreign vessels:—The *Sanbeam*, from Cuba, with 850 tons of copper ore; the *Harriet*, from Cuba, with 850 tons of copper ore; the *Richardson*, from Port Adelaide, with 407 tons of copper ore; the *Tyr*, from Dorit, with 180 tons of copper ore.—*Swansea Herald.*

## Mining Correspondence.

### BRITISH MINES.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.**—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 70 fms. level, is about 6 ft. wide, principally composed of capels. The lode in the 70 fms. level, east of said shaft, is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. for copper. The lode in the mine sinking under the 60 fms. level, east of the engine-shaft, is about 6 ft. wide, worth from 50*l.* to 70*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes over the 70 fms. level, east of winze, is looking well, just as reported last week, worth 70*l.* per fm. There is no change in any of our outwork operations since the last report. Our tribute pitches are looking well.

**BARRISTOWN.**—There is no change whatever in the mine since my last, except a little more lead in the 40 fms. level, east. I will write you again on Monday next.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—We continue to drive south in the 115 fms. level. We shall take down the lode in the 103 fms. level east the latter part of this week; in Andrews' winze in this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; the lode in the stopes in the back of this level is without alteration. We are now cutting into the capels of the lode in the 90 fms. level; there has been no lode taken down in Ansell's winze in this level. We are still rising by the side of the lode in the 80 fms. level; in the pitch in the back of this level the lode is worth 7 tons of ore per fm. The rise in the 70 fms. level is suspended for the time. We weighed at Morwellham, on Friday last, May ore, 118 tons 15 cwt., and sampled June ore, computed 119 tons.

**BODMIN MOOR CONSOLS.**—In driving east our lode is improving and getting larger. We are still sinking the shaft; the ground easy; and our tributaries are doing well at 7*s.* in 1*l.* in the western part of the lode.

**CALLINGTON.**—The lode in the 125 fms. level north is 1 ft. wide, producing good saving work for silver-lead ore; the lode in the 135 fms. level south is about 6 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. The diagonal shaft sinking below the 113 fms. level is now down 2 fms.; we are sinking this shaft by nine men, at 12*l.* 10*s.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 100 fms. level, no lode has been taken down since last reported. The lode in the 112 fms. level north, at the south mine, is about 6 in. wide, with occasional stones of ore; in the winze sinking below the 113 fms. level south we are opening moderate-lead tribute ground. Kelly Bray engine-shaft is now down about 6 fms. below the 40 fms. level, ground at present rather hard for sinking. We sampled, on the 30th of June, ore computed 55 tons, which will be tendered for in London on the 31st July.

**DEVON AND COURTENAY.**—There is no alteration since last week. I hope we shall get down to the 60 fms. level by the end of this week; we shall then begin to divide our shaft, and put in footway.

**EAST BALLESWIDEN.**—The men have been engaged part of this week in selecting stones from the old burrows, which we shall find necessary when we commence building the wheel-pit, and they have also commenced building the headwork for the new water-course. We shall erect a new 36-ft. wheel, 4 ft. (within) in breast; this, we calculate, will draw all the water out of the mine, draw the timber and stamp the same, and all will be under the immediate superintendence of the agent.

**EAST CROWDALE.**—The 40 fathom level has been driven west of the middle shaft from 5 to 6 fms. through tin ground, worth 10*l.* per fm.; the lode in the present end we consider worth 15*l.* per fathom; the 40 east has been driven from 10 to 11 fms. through fair tribute ground, with but little alteration as to its value. Preparations have been made for cutting plat, and for sinking the middle shaft below the 40 to the 50 fms. level; we shall commence sinking next week. The winze sinking below the 38, east of middle shaft, looks kindly, producing a little tin. We hope, by the end of another month, we shall be in a position to judge whether it will be prudent to build a burning-house at Rix Hill. May and June tin will be sampled on Tuesday next; we hope the quantity will be about 19 tons; and, from our present prospects, our returns will increase as the ground is laid open for tribute; but this cannot be done practically for a month or two.

**EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.**—In the 70 fms. level, north of Furrehill shaft, we have got through the hard bar of ground, and the lode is now from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of can and hornsparg, tolerably easy for driving, and worth 5 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the 50 fms. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; a considerable alteration in the lode has taken place during the past month; it is now composed of a fine tender floor-spar, being much easier for driving, and more congenial for ore, with every appearance of becoming more productive and profitable than it has been for some months past; this favourable change corresponds with the expectations we were led to entertain of discovering better ground as we approached Gourd's shaft; the 60 east is now under consideration, and the air being dead, we consider it would be desirable to suspend it until the shaft is holed to it, and the level ventilated. In the 31 fms. level, north of Caroline's shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, floor-spar, and white and blue lead, to the extent of 5 cwt. per fm.; in the south end, in the same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, of the same character as in the north end, but contains more carbonate, or white lead, and presents highly encouraging indications. Each of these last-named ends is now extended upwards of 6 fms. from the shaft; we are, therefore, enabled to resume sinking Caroline's shaft, the lode in which is large, and very kindly; at the same time, easy for sinking on—the price being 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom for a stint of 4 fms. We have 18 fms. to sink to reach the 60 east, south of Furrehill. In the 26, north of Church-lane shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and floor-spar, containing 5 cwt. of ore per fm.; it is very easy for driving, the price being 30*s.* per fm.; it is also in a good channel of ground, and the back will set at a moderate tribute, so as to yield a fair profit; the 26, south of the



By 17.—The enclosed is a copy of my last reports on the 3d inst., per schooner *Emma*, which now gives me great pleasure to be able to hand you the following translation of the very favourable report handed me by M. Eoyem, under date of the 13th inst. It gives my last report, on the 1st inst., important and highly favourable changes have taken place. At lode C we have cut a good course of ore, from 2½ to 3 ft. wide; the lode is principally composed of rich yellow ore throughout, together with a little iron pyrites, matrix of quartz and lime. On another part of this lode we are uncovering the banks, and are deeply buried in earth and rubbish, but we expect in a short time to find good ore. It also, the admirer towards E. progress is making, during the last few days the rock has been harder, and still less favourable for driving. On the 13th inst. we are investigating the mountains, in company with the mine agent, Saxe, and Elias Kjekshus, recovered another new lode, containing purple and grey ore, and copper pyrites, of excellent quality. This lode is situated a short distance to the westward of lode C, and



runs nearly north-west and south-east, or nearly at right angles with that lode; its dip is as yet undetermined; its size at the surface varies from 3 to 9 ft., with here and there some nodules of the country intermixed. It has already been traced from 6 to 7 fms. in length. It has as yet been so triflingly explored, that I cannot venture an opinion on its permanency; but the present appearance holds out most flattering prospects, and with the very little work that has already been done, we have broken a ton of very good ore.

From the old halvan heave we have also latterly been more successful, and the produce has thereby much increased. At the mines we have now about 20 tons of ore, a great part of which is undressed, but it will all be ready for delivery by the end of this month. We have now erected three buildings at Kjekian—a laboratory and two sheds—and at the mines have also built a material-house and a dwelling-house; in the course of next week we shall commence operations on the old house, so that it may be put under the same roof with the latter. In other respects I have nothing to communicate.

M. Royen came to Alten on Sunday last, and brought me samples of the new discoveries. The ore is of an unusually rich quality; the stones are massive, and very promising, and are superior to anything of the kind found here for the last eight years. The prospects of your works have thus undergone a highly important and valuable change within the last fortnight; we have thus every reason to feel highly gratified, and I hope the trials now making will develop themselves favourably, and enable me to hand you a further confirmation of this most cheering report with next post. Your wishes with respect to the working of the mines shall be fully complied with, and the development of the several lodes shall be effected as speedily as circumstances will admit. With this post I write the proper authorities in this district, announcing our last discovery, and securing it to the association.

#### THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY—(SOUTH AUSTRALIA).

**Adelaide, April 13.**—The water-wheel shaft is now 11 fms. 3 ft. 1 in. deep, the ground harder, and re-set at 32 ft. per fm. We have extended southward on the lode, at Middle Gully, 16 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., with the same development of ore as last reported on, having cut through the lode near the end of our drift; it shows copper from bottom to top of a 6 ft. level, with hard quartz, gossan, and friable spar, 4 ft. wide, underlying east upwards of 3 ft.; as usual, lode regular; we pick rather under the level for the best specimens, and now pursue this lode (No. 1) south under the hill, by two men, at 72. 10s. per fm. We have not yet cut the lode in the cross-cut west; there are four men here, at 142. per fm. When this lode (No. 3, per plan) is cut, and a little extended on, we shall be in a position to render a comprehensive view, by working plans, of this Middle Gully lode, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, with the shaft, which is now fixed on and commenced for the steam-engine—size, 10 ft. by 6 in.—and now 3 fms. 2 in. deep; we have sunk this much and timbered by day-work, two fms. more being let at 31. 5s. per fm. We intend to employ six miners and three windlass men in each shaft, until the whins begin to draw the water and broken contents. We have a second whin being made for the Middle Gully shaft.

**April 15.**—The water-wheel shaft is being sunk 3 fms. 3 ft. 1 in., and is now worth 322. per fm.; the water in this shaft is much quicker, and the ground harder. The end west is being driven 2 fms. 4 ft., and now worth 141. per fathom; the end south is being driven 7 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., and now worth 71. 10s. per fathom. We have, as I told you in my last, cut through and squared up the lode, and driven far enough into the country to drive under the lode, where from the appearance of the ground in the cross-cut driven to intersect this lode, we expected to have had much softer ground than on the lode; but finding it as hard, or harder, we have re-commenced to drive on the lode—that is to say, to "dissect" the lode on the foot, or the upper wall, and cut into the lode now and then, as heretofore, and which looks much the same as when last reported upon. The new engine-shaft is being sunk 3 fms. 0 ft. 2 in. and timbered, and now worth 52. 5s. per fm.; both the dam and whin round are finished, and hope to be enabled to work the whin in about a fortnight's time.

**April 19.**—Water Wheel Shaft.—The works are proceeding satisfactorily, and the shaft is sunk 11 fms. 3 ft. 1 in.; if we should find that it drains the lode, we shall put a pair of hands upon the old whin, for the purpose of an air shaft, and examining the lode in depth as we proceed. We expect the whin to be at work in a fortnight.

**Middle Gully.**—Here we have commenced an engine-shaft, which is also proceeding satisfactorily, and we expect to be down about 5 fms. this week in soft ground. A whin has been ordered for this work, which we expect will be erected and at work in another month or five weeks; so soon as we get below water level, we shall commence a whin upon the lode in the 3 ft. level, for the purpose of an air shaft, and examining the lode from time to time in depth.

**Driving South on First Lode.**—This is being proceeded with for the present, showing ore ground the whole distance driven, of 16 fms. At the moment there is a hard course of country on each side of the lode, and we are anxious to ascertain its extent, and whether the lode continues lively through it. Should the country continue hard, we shall most likely discontinue the driving for a time, and reserve our force and means for the whin before referred to.

**Driving West on Third Lode.**—We expect to cut this lode during the month, and shall, in all probability, continue driving west to cut another lode that shows on the surface, about 12 fms. off, exhibiting carbonate of lime.

**Hodgkinson's Shaft.**—We purpose concentrating what strength we can afford on to the whin bringing out the lode; this will be preparatory to proceeding with the shaft, and is in conformity with the visitor's report, forming an air shaft, and proving the lode at the same time. We purpose communicating with you again at the end of the month, if there should be a chance of forwarding a letter containing, with the view of affording the latest information for the general meeting of shareholders in August; but, as we do not contemplate any change during the next 10 days, it will depend upon an opportunity offering.

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

**CAMBORNE CONSOLS.**—They have just cut a good course of ore in the 40 ft. level, on Martin's lode, about 18 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of rich yellow ore per fm. at the lowest computation, and it is improving.

**TRELEIGH CONSOLS (St. Ives)** is much improved. The tin lode in the 32 ft. level in Wheal Venture, part of the sett, is 14 inches wide; and the copper course in the same level, parallel with the tin course, is 6 inches wide, and much improved in quality. It is expected that another lode will be cut in a few days, even more productive than the present one. A 60 fathom level is about to be driven where much tin has formerly been raised.

**TREBLE CONSOLS MINE** is taken up by a London party; it is in 2048 shares, of 25s. each. Mr. Peters, of Callington, is the resident manager; Mr. Verran, the purser; and Capt. H. Williams, the managing agent. Most of the shares are taken up, and the mine at work.

**LAMHEROEE.**—At the recent general meeting of adventurers, held in King-street, Cheapside, Capt. Tabb, the agent, attended, and explained that he had delayed erecting the kiln for roasting the tin ore in consequence of not being able to obtain a loan of stamps, and fearing to incur the expense of purchasing them, whilst it was uncertain whether the lode would settle down into tin or copper. He, however, undertook to dress 5 tons; and, having succeeded, through the kindness of a neighbouring manager, in procuring the loan of stamps, the question, as to the value of the tin out of Lamheroe Mine, will soon be brought to the proper test. The lode continues good; and the tin is obtained by stopping between the 50 and 60 ft. levels. At the meeting above alluded to, a resolution was arrived at to purchase the Lamheroe estate by a new company, formed exclusively of Lamheroe adventurers, in 100 shares; and the purchase has been concluded for the sum of 4000L, including the dues, except 1-6th. The whole of the capital is subscribed. A deputation was appointed to visit the mine; and it may be concluded that its future prospects were perfectly satisfactory to them, as evidenced by the purchase of the estate. Such a purchase we believe to be a novelty in the history of mining.

**PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY CONSOLS.**—A report from the agent, Capt. John Lenn, states, that the new wheel is complete, and the men are working day and night with extra hands—as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c.—to get it immediately in work and the water in fork. Other hands are engaged in getting ready the capstan, shears, bobs, and drawing machine. The wheel and other machinery, constructed under the able management of Mr. Anthony Rouse, of Wheal Friendship, is considered of superior construction, and has sufficient power to carry the mine down to the 120 ft. level; and hopes are confidently held out that the miners will shortly commence operations in the winze of the 50 ft. level. This mine is now resuming operations after lying idle twelve years, and every hope is entertained of ultimate success. There are sufficient funds to work without a call for 12 months,—with a spirited proprietary to meet one, should it be necessary. We understand the shares are all taken up—being 1000, at 50s. per share; and a code of rules and regulations have been agreed to, consistent with the Cost-book System.

**WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS,** comprising Wheal Golden, Penhale, Lomax, and East Wheal Golden Mines, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, in the county of Cornwall, divided into 4000 shares, 22. per share paid up. Conducted on the Cost-book Principle. These mines comprise upwards of 300 acres, and are held under fresh grants, for 21 years at 1-24th dues. The Wheal Golden, Lomax, and Penhale sets are on one continuous lode, in length upwards of 1200 fms., on which 13 shafts have been sunk by men of old, and upwards of 3000 fms. of levels driven. But for 20 years previous to the year 1848, these mines were not worked. Various causes were assigned why they had been abandoned; among others, impudent and reckless management, the low price of lead, and the most prevailing, that the sea had been tapped and the mines inundated. However, all fears on this head are removed; the water was forked out of the Wheal Golden Mine in May, 1849, from which period it has been kept in fork, by the engine performing three to four strokes per minute. Many months were spent in clearing the various levels of the runs and rubbish which had crowded them by lapse of time, and it was not until October last the mine might be said to be brought into profitable working; from that period the produce has paid the monthly costs, the sale of ores having amounted to 3227L 5s., the last lots realising 141. per ton. The returns for May and June leaving nearly 500L profit. The setts of Penhale and East Wheal Golden Mines were also granted to the present company at 1-24th dues, for a term of 21 years; and an adit level on East Wheal Golden, which a former company had driven about 50 fathoms, is now being continued. This lode is parallel to the lodes in Wheal Golden, Lomax, and Penhale, distant about 120 fms., and 1200 fms. long, and has been costained and traced throughout the whole length. The end of the present adit is about 12 fms. from a large elvan cross-course, and about 120 fms. from the shaft sunk by the former company, who, without any engine or machinery, took out and sold many tons of ore. The mines are now replete with ample machinery. In addition to the 50-inch pumping-engine which keeps the water as described, there is the hauling and crushing-engine, with rollers, &c., complete, three horse-whims, and railways from the different shafts to the dressing-floors.

**SOUTH TAMAR (Silver-Lead),** in connection with East Tamar, has been worked at different times since the reign of Queen Anne, and yielded vast quantities of rich silver-lead ore. The mine, with its extensive machinery, was purchased by the present proprietors early in 1819. Conducted on the Cost-

book System, in 9000 shares, 19s. paid up. Managed by a committee in London, consisting of Sir Hyde Parker, Bart., O. H. Smith, Esq., W. A. Thomas, Esq., and John Browne, Esq. Part of the sett, consisting of 528 fathoms, extending to the banks of the River Tamar, is held on lease from the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, for 31 years, from the 30th of April, 1846, at 1-20th dues. Another part of the sett, extending 880 fathoms, or a mile under the river, is held under lease from the Duchy of Cornwall, at the same dues, and from the same date. The operations of the present company have been principally confined to clearing out the different levels and opening ore ground for future returns. The first sale of lead took place in August, 1849, and to the end of June this year, the returns have been 395 tons, yielding 6814L 6s. 7d. The present rate of produce yields a small monthly profit.

The UNITED MINES (Tavistock), to which we referred in a late Number of the Mining Journal, is now before the public in 1024 shares. The statement of the proprietors will be found in our advertising columns. Upwards of 400 of the shares are held by persons resident in the district, and the setts appear to be regarded with great favour.

#### CARN BREA MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—The attention of the directors of the Carn Brea Mines has been called to a paragraph which appeared in your paper of the 20th July, in which it is stated "that the sett of South Carn Brea originated, you believed, with the Carn Brea Company, under whose management it is to be conducted." I am instructed by the directors of the Carn Brea Mines to inform you that they did not originate the scheme, and have nothing to do with the management of South Carn Brea.—G. MEAGLE, clerk: Queen-street-place, Thames-street, August 1.

#### MINING STATISTICS.

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent, "A." I know of only one West Providence Mine. It was originally in 256 shares; but these have lately been doubled or made into 512ths. If your correspondent will refer again to the list of dividends to the end of June, he will find the "1024," which he takes to be the number of shares, was given as the amount of money paid by the mine in six months—being, as given in the second column, 4s. per share (256ths), the price 30L, also per 256ths, was about correct at the time. The amount given as "paid up," must have been a clerical error. J. Y. WATSON.

St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, Aug. 2.

#### MINING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ASHBURTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Ashburton is one of the most ancient, if not the oldest, stannary town in Devon, but still the district around has been but little investigated; until a comparatively late date the mineral searched for has been tin only, but copper mines have since been worked. Within 12 miles of Ashburton the following mines have either been or are now working—viz., Wheal Adams, Wheal Exmouth, the Whidden, West Beam, Goodstone, Henneck Silver-lead, the Henneck Iron mine, Old Owlcombe (now called Ashburton United), South Plain Wood, Waze Alston, Dean Prior and Buckfastleigh; Wrey Consols, Kanafor Coombe, Brook Mine, the Avon Consols, Silver Brook and Brims' Tin mines. Mining grants are being applied for on the properties of Lord Cranston, Rev. Thomas Kitson, Capt. Bastard, Mr. John Sandye, and E. R. P. Bastard, Esq. We purpose presenting the readers of the Mining Journal with a description of some of the before-named mines. Great praise is due to Mr. Murray, jun., for the trouble he has taken in investigating this district, in which he has been ably assisted by two local gentlemen, Messrs. Palk and Caunter. Several of the mining agents in the district have agreed to hold monthly meetings for the discussion of matters in relation to practical mining only; and we consider such meetings must be necessarily advantageous to the increase of mining knowledge in all its branches; and result, without doubt, in repeated communication to our Journal.

Our correspondent of last week is in error, as to the supineness of Exeter men in mining speculations—several capitalists of that old city being extensively engaged in Cornish mines; and an influential body of them have at last turned their attention to this district, and will, we believe, go confidently and heartily to work, under an able local direction.

#### Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Saturday morning Eleven o'clock.

Bank Stock, 8 per Cent., 911 1/2	Belgian, 41 per Cent., 37 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced Ann., 57 1/2	Dutch, 31 per Cent., 37 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols Ann., 96 1/2	Brazilian, 5 per Cent., 22 1/2
31 per Cent. Ann., 96 1/2	Chilian, 6 per Cent., 103 1/2
Long Annulities, 84	Mexican 5 per Cent., ex-cou., 29 1/2
India Stock, 101 per Cent., 270	Russian, 5 per Cent., 114 1/2
3 per Cent. Con. for 14th Aug. 96 1/2	Spanish, 5 per Cent., 17 1/2
Excheq. Bills, 1000L, 14d. 67 7/8 pm.	Porto 3 per Cent., 37 1/2

**MINES.**—The amount of business actually transacted during the week appears to have been limited; notwithstanding, dividend-paying and leading mines continue being sought after.

Mary Ann has been in demand, and business done at an advanced price. Treviskey and Barrier, South Tolgus, and Condurrow are also inquired for. In the former mine we learn, from a recent inspection, that upwards of 35,000L worth of ore had been laid open.

South Carn Brea has been in request, and several shares changed hands. Tywarthayle, Treleigh Consols, Kirkeudbrightshire, South Tolgus, and Alfred Consols, are among the several mines reported to have improved.

Tincroft is represented to maintain her improved position: 20 tons of tin were sold on the 30th July, at 41L per ton, and 2 tons at 25L per ton. Callington Mines are looking better: 55 tons of silver-lead ore were sold on Wednesday—49 tons at 17L 12s. 6d., and 6 tons at 17L 7s. 6d., being the returns for the month. This will leave a profit of 130L on Callington Mines, and about 80L, including Kelly Bray expenditure.

East Tamar silver-lead ores were sold yesterday to Messrs. Newton, Keates, and Co., whose tender for the 65 tons was 16L 12s. per ton. Last week we stated that a dividend of 20L per share was declared in Wheal Friendship; it should have been the Lisburne Mines, in Wales, under the same management—that of Messrs. John Taylor and Son.

At the Holyford meeting, the report stated that the operations had been carried on with a loss during the past six months; but, by suspending some tutwork operations, the expenditure had been considerably reduced, and a decided improvement having taken place, there is every probability of the most profitable results. The manager's report of the mine is of the most gratifying character. The lode in the 20 and 30 ft. levels is highly productive; the lode in the whin-shaft is worth 170L per fm., and the mine, generally, never appeared in so favourable a position.

At a special meeting of Lamheroe shareholders, held on the 1st inst., a proprietary of 100 shares was formed, for the purchase of the freehold estate in which the mine is situate, consisting of 133 acres. The amount of purchase money appears to be 4000L, and the new company consists entirely of holders in the mine, who are now the owners of the royalty, comprising the lease, dues, &c., granted by the late lord.

At West Seton meeting, on Tuesday, a call of 2L per share was made. At the South Wheal Josiah two-monthly meeting, the accounts showed—Balance in hand, 71L 5s. 11d.; call, 122L; sale of copper ore, 7L 16s. 11d.; carriage, 15s. 7d.—201L 18s. 5d.—By costs for February, March, April, and May, 99L 16s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 12L 2s. 7d.; leaving balance in hand, 89L 19s. 6d.—The agent's report will appear in our next.

At the Treasvane meeting, held on Tuesday last, the accounts were presented, showing—Balance from last account, 813L 11s. 6d.; ores sold (less dues), 1647L 9s. 4d.; sundry credits, 309L 19s.—2770L 19s. 10d.—To costs and merchants' bills for May and June, 2207L 10s. 7d.; leaving balance in hand, 563L 9s. 3d.

At the Trethellan meeting, held on Tuesday last, the accounts for May and June were presented, showing—Balance from last account, 317L 18s. 5d.; ores sold (less dues), 420L 3s. 7d.—738L 2s.—To costs and merchants' bills, 425L 18s. 1d.; leaving balance in hand, 312L 3s. 11d.

At the Wellington meeting the accounts showed—Sales of copper ore, 760L 15s. 5d.; tinstuff, 45L 12s. 6d., with a balance carried to next account of 88L 12s. 6d.

Shares in the following mines have changed hands during the week:—East Wheal Rose, South Tolgus, Trevelyan, Mary Ann, Crebor, Condurrow, South Plain Wood, South Carn Brea, Wheal Sarah, Treasvane, Wheal Harriet, Wheal Langford, Trevasis, East Tamar, Heigston Downs, South Basset, Henneck, Bawden, Tremayne, West Caradon, Tincroft, Tamar Consols, Drake Walls, Cook's Kitchen, North Buller, West Providence, Venton, Levant, Tregear Consols, West Tolgus, Treispick, and Bodmin Moor Consols.

In Foreign Mines there have been transactions in United Mexican, Imperial Brazilian, Linares, Cobre, St. John del Rey, Australian, and Copiapo.

Despatches have been received by the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association down to the 23d May. Last week we gave the gold report, since which the mining report has been received, from which we learn that the returns from Gongo Soco for ten days ending the 3d of May, was 3 lbs. 6 ozs. 1 dwt.; to the 13th May, 3 lbs. 4 ozs. 1 dwt. At Bananal, the stopes in the back of the 14 fathom level had proved productive, yielding 33 lbs.

1 oz. 6 dwts. of gold, the specimens being of a most encouraging character. The operations of the mine, and the general prospects are of a satisfactory nature; and, although great impediments arose from the prevailing epidemic at Rio, which retarded more rapid progress, every exertion had been made to meet and overcome them.

The Linares report to the 20th has been received, and advises a very considerable improvement in Wilson's shaft, where the junction of the north and south lodes have taken place. The south wall of the south lode has not yet been seen, and the lodes are producing 10 tons of lead per fm. The operations generally are progressing very satisfactorily, and the tribute buttes continue productive. The quantity of ore weighed in stock during the week had exceeded any previous return. The total quantity now on stock at the mine and shipping port amounts to 143½ tons.

The Alten reports have been received up to end of June—the produce for which month was 126 tons of ore, giving 802 tons fine copper. All the mines, with the exception of the United, which had experienced still further deterioration, were in a satisfactory position. A new and promising lode had been discovered at the Old Mine between it and Mancur's, which was being worked on tribute; and all the other points in the mine were encouraging.

A highly favourable report has been received from the Quenangen Mines; a good course of ore has been cut at C lode, from 2½ to 3 ft. big, composed of rich yellow ore throughout. Another new lode had been discovered on the mountain, containing purple and grey ore. A laboratory, dwelling-house, sheds, &c., had been erected, and everything on the mine was progressing favourably.

At the meeting of Cameron's Coalbrook Steam Coal Company, the accounts showed a loss of 43,605L 9s. 9d., subject to deductions in money and calls to the amount of 26,500L, and open to further objections for negotiation and arrangement. Considerable indignation was expressed at Mr. Elderton not having sent in his bill, although promised months before. The shareholders, however, appeared unanimous; and it is to be hoped that, with unanimity, and a continuance of that perseverance which the directors have shown, the concern will yet become a flourishing one. Mr. Cameron created much surprise and disgust, in being the only one who opposed the passing of the report.

At the meeting of the United Mexican, the chairman informed the shareholders that the present balance in hand would not admit of a dividend, although there was a probability of one being declared before the next half-yearly meeting. A bill for a large amount had been recently received from Mexico, to meet which, and carry to the reserved fund the sum of 5000L, authorised by the shareholders at a former meeting, would not leave the directors sufficient for contingencies; consequently, the dividend was postponed for a few months.

At the annual meeting of the Australian Mining Company, the directors' report stated that about 483 tons of copper have been sold during the year, realising 7279L; and that 300 tons had been shipped, and expected in England in the course of the present month (Aug.), the whole of which was raised from above the adit level. The report furnishes a detailed account of the operations and prospects at the mines; the falling off of returns from Goad's winze, which had been highly productive, has disappointed the directors in their former estimates; but the sinking, which has been continued, proves the lode productive in depth. Upwards of 700 tons of ore of low per centage is to be sent home as soon as prepared, for which purpose a crusher and other machinery has been sent out, and when erected will enable this parcel being reduced to a higher standard. The steam-engine was expected to commence working in May last; consequently, we may soon expect to hear of the prospects at deeper levels. The township is progressing highly satisfactory, and from the rapidity which the allotments are taken up, there is every probability of a large revenue being derived at no distant period. The assets were estimated at 44,226L 19s., and there was a cash balance in hand of 2093L 5s. 5d.

The directors of the Barossa Range Mining Company have received 52 tons of ore from the company's mines in South Australia. Accompanying a box of specimens, was the following information:—"The grey and yellow sulphurets of copper are from the lode in the bottom of Simon's shaft, in the 12 ft. level. Copper, part containing stones of this sort, for 6 ft. wide, in a lode 40 feet wide, at Lyndoch Valley Mine."

The Barra Barra accounts, presented at the annual meeting, held at Adelaide on the 17th April, were highly favourable; a 10th dividend of 200 per cent. was paid in March, and the directors hoped to pay a similar one in June and Sept., and probably continue them quarterly, although, at the end of 1848, the balance in hand was only 2203L 12s. 6d., since which a ninth dividend of 100 per cent., and the above-named 12s. 6d., has been paid, making 36,960L, and leaving a balance in hand of 99,779L. The total assets of the company were, on the 30th March last, 254,479L, the freehold of 10,000 acres being estimated at cost price; and liabilities 154,699L. The paid-up capital is 12,320L, on which the following dividends have been paid:

First dividend of 50 per cent.	£ 6,160
Second " 50 " "	6,160
Third " 100 " "	12,320
Fourth " 200 " "	24,640
Fifth " 200 " "	24,640
Sixth " 200 " "	24,640
Seventh " 200 " "	24,640
Eighth " 100 " "	12,320
Ninth " 100 " "	12,320
Tenth " 200 " "	24,640
Total .....	£175,480

The mine continues most promising as operations advance, and the ore improves in depth both in quantity and quality. The total quantity of copper raised since the opening of the mine in September, 1845, to September, 1850—four years—has been 37,736 tons.

A statement of the affairs of the North British Australasian Loan and Investment Company has been circulated among the proprietors; from which it appears that the land and buildings are estimated at 10,119L 10s.; live stock, 30,950L; mining property, consisting of the Kaw-aw Mine, 30,899L; smelting establishment, 3151L; and share of Bon Accord Mine, 2817L = 36,867L; debts due to the company 13,039L, making the total assets, 90,995L. The liabilities in Britain are 79,292L, and in Australia, 7686L, leaving balance in favour of the company, 55,389L. A general meeting of proprietors will be held on Thursday next, the 8th inst. in Aberdeen, when full particulars will be laid before them. An experienced captain has been sent out to thoroughly test the value of the Bon Accord property.

#### VISIT OF THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR TO THE SOUTH TAMAR MINE.

Beeralston, Aug. 1.—His Highness the Nepalese Ambassador, with a numerous suite, and accompanied by Captain Sir T. Maitland, Major Cavanagh, Lieutenant Warren, and other officers of her Majesty's service, visited this mine yesterday afternoon. After inspecting the machinery and all the surface operations, his highness proceeded underground, together with Capt. Sir T. Maitland, three gentlemen of his suite, and Mr. Gormally, of her Majesty's dekad. They descended by Glyn's shaft, and passing through the 90 ft. level, went down the engine shaft to the lower levels (100 fathoms), and came to surface by the main engine-shaft. The rapidity with which his highness descended, passed through the different levels, climbed into the pitches, and ascended the ladders, was truly astonishing, and exhibited an activity that has seldom been equalled underground. He appeared much pleased with his subterranean inspection, and when viewing the lode, in the back of the 100 fathom level, frequently exclaimed, "Beautiful, beautiful," but seemed to be more surprised at the means employed for raising the water, and observed that he had mines in his country, but not the machinery necessary for draining and working them. After changing his dress, his highness sat in front of the account-house for half an hour or more, and partook of a basket of cherries, presented to him by Miss Jackson, residing near the mine, and who was very liberally rewarded for thus presenting the only kind of refreshment his highness could partake of. The party came up the river as far as the Tavy in one of her Majesty's steamers, and then in boats, landing at Millshead, between the mine and Ward-quay, and returned in the same way a little before eight o'clock. His highness presented his sol-ombra to James Wolferstan, Esq., the manager of the mine, and liberally rewarded Captain Tremayne, the agent.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.—The wires for the submarine telegraph from Dover to Cape Griznez have, we understand, been sunk across the Channel, and that it will be in full work on or about the 14th inst. Louis Napoleon, the President, has notified his intention of attending Boulogne races, and will, with a number of scientific persons, inspect the machinery of the undertaking.

SUPPLY OF PARIS WITH WATER.—Two companies have recently been formed in Paris for supplying that city with water by pipes to every house, similar to London. This has long been a desideratum, as the water of the Seine is not fit for domestic use, and the water-carriers are a great tax upon the inhabitants, while they are obliged to manage with a very insufficient supply.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—This line will be opened to Peterborough on Monday next. A special train will leave King's-cross at 9 o'clock A.M., and return from Peterborough at 3 o'clock P.M.



## PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

Many of our readers and valued correspondents having often suggested the desirability of enlarged information in our Share List, by stating the locality of each mine, and the mineral produced, we are at length induced to accede to their wishes. As it is exceedingly difficult to obtain a correct knowledge of all the mines in our list in London, we trust the agents, and others interested, will assist us in making corrections, filling up blanks, and rendering the list comparatively free from the errors it has occasionally been subjected to, from the withholding of information by parties connected with the mines. We shall also at all times feel thankful for correct information as to the number of shares amount paid, price, &c., our object being to present as perfect a list as can be procured.

## BRITISH MINES.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
1000	Aberystwyth (silver-lead), South Wales.....	9	—
1024	Alfred Consols (copper), Hayle, Cornwall.....	8 1/2	27 30 32
1248	Alt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Cardiganshire.....	5	5 5 1/2
1624	Balnewydd (tin), St. Just, Cornwall.....	9	14
128	Balnewydd (tin), Uuy Lelant, Cornwall.....	4 1/2	14
905	Barrowden (lead), Carrick, Ireland.....	—	3 1/2
3530	Bawden (silver-lead), Cornwall.....	—	3 1/2
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock, Devon.....	2 1/2	4 1/2
1280	Birch Tor and Viller (tin), Dartmoor, Devon.....	10 1/2	7 1/2
6000	Black Craig and Craigton (lead), Scotland.....	—	5
8000	Blackmoor (iron), South Wales.....	50	12 1/2
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge, Cornwall.....	3	3
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper), Bodmin, Cornwall.....	1	3
60	Boscon (tin), St. Just, Cornwall.....	—	10 1/2
1000	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just, Cornwall.....	18 1/2	150
2000	Bottle Hill (tin and copper), Plymouth, Devon.....	2	2
1500	Bridford Wheel Augusta (lead), Bridford, Devon.....	—	—
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron), South Wales.....	12	8
—	— Ditto ditto, scrip.....	10	8
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire.....	2	2 1/2
107	Badnick Consols (tin), Perranabuloe, Cornwall.....	5 1/2	10 1/2
260	Butterdon (lead), Matherfield, Cornwall.....	—	4 1/2
2000	Bwch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire.....	—	4 1/2
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall.....	26	5 6
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne, Cornwall.....	7	4
30000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea, Wales.....	7	—
256	Caradon Mines (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall.....	2 1/2	10
256	Caradon United (tin and copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall.....	2 1/2	5
1000	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ives, Cornwall.....	1	1 1/2
1000	Carbons (tin and copper), Crowan, near Camborne.....	5	12 1/2
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall.....	15	115 125
3000	Carthar Consols (cop. & lead), near Wadebridge, Cornwall.....	3 1/2	7
132	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap.....	2 1/2	60 80
113	Charlestown (tin and copper), St. Austle, Cornwall.....	220	—
500	Chimblay (lead), Callington, Cornwall.....	5 1/2	4 1/2
128	Comfort (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall.....	4 1/2	5
256	Condurow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall.....	20	115 120
2560	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall.....	14	6 1/2
1000	Coombe Valley Quarry (slate), St. Ginnis, Cornwall.....	5	5 1/2
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan, Cornwall.....	7 1/2	—
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire.....	9	10
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall.....	27	8
256	Crane and Bellawa, Camborne.....	2	10
1050	Darn Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire.....	4	2 1/2
1000	Darwen (silver-lead), Cardiganshire.....	7	7 1/2
7100	Derwent, Durham.....	—	3 1/2
1040	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper), near Tavistock.....	11 1/2	3 1/2
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), near Tavistock.....	1	235
1000	Dhoroath (copper), Ireland.....	2	5
182	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne.....	30	20
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock, Cornwall.....	6 1/2	2 1/2
10000	Durham County Coal (coal), Durham.....	45	5
2000	Dryngarn (lead), North Wales.....	10	3
1024	East Ballewidden (tin), Saccroft, Cornwall.....	4	—
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), North Bovey, near Ashburton.....	3	3
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth, Cornwall.....	2	5
128	East Cam Brea (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.....	1	2 1/2
2048	East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock.....	7 1/2	1 1/2
256	East Godolphin (copper), Hayle, Cornwall.....	10 1/2	13
4000	East Gurnea Lake Junction (copper), Gurnea Lake.....	15	8
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall.....	15	65 70
—	— East Seta and Wheel Maude, near Redruth, Cornwall.....	15	—
9000	East Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beer Ferris, Devon.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
256	East Tolgus, Redruth, Cornwall.....	1 1/2	8
1000	East Trescott (tin), Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall.....	1	1 1/2
128	East Tywarthayle (copper), near Portreath, Cornwall.....	1	3
128	East Wheel Ager (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall.....	—	—
94	East Wheel Croft (copper), Illogan, Cornwall.....	125	95
128	East Wheel Lead, Newlyn, Cornwall.....	50	520 330
1280	Eggar Lise (lead), Llanthangel-y-Croft, Cardigan.....	3	3 1/2
248	Enmoor Wheel Eliza (copper), South Molton, Devon.....	11	8 10
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath, Cornwall.....	40	30
1024	Freidil Llywlyd Mines (lead), Wales.....	1 1/2	3 1/2
256	Garras (lead), near Truro.....	41	23
4000	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper), Ireland.....	1 1/2	4
1000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire.....	5	200
256	Gonnamo (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall.....	4 1/2	16
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives, Cornwall.....	2	17 1/2
256	Graham and St. Aubyn (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.....	80	17 1/2
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall.....	1000	250
512	Great Wheal Badden (tin and silver-lead), Kna, Cornwall.....	20	85 90
512	Gr. Wh. Lough Tor Consols (copper), near Camelford.....	2 1/2	20
6000	Grove Slate Company, Camelford, Cornwall.....	5	5
1024	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne, Cornwall.....	2	2 1/2
1024	Hawkmor (copper), Calstock, Gurnis Lake.....	3	3 1/2
1000	Helgaston Down Consols (copper), Calstock, Cornwall.....	2 1/2	3 1/2
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock, near Exeter, Devon.....	26 1/2	3
4500	Hennock (iron and tin), Hennock, near Exeter.....	21 1/2	21 1/2
512	Herdasfoot (lead), near Liskeard.....	16	14 15
10000	Hibernian (copper), Ireland.....	12 1/2	1 1/2
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington.....	23	12 1/2
1900	Kewick (copper), Perranabuloe, Cornwall.....	10	3
1024	Kingstall & Bodford (lead and copper), St. Mary Tavy, Devon.....	2 1/2	3
787	Kirkcubrightshire (lead), Kirkcubrightshire, Scotland.....	8 1/2	5 1/2
2048	Lamheroe Wheel Maria (copper and tin), Lamerton.....	10	6 7
252	Lanthorn Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall.....	—	10
256	Lant Consols (tin), Uuy Lelant, Cornwall.....	47	17 1/2 20
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just, Cornwall.....	—	160
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth, Cornwall.....	17	10 1/2
100	Lisborne (lead), Cardiganshire.....	75	600
1000	Llynnmoor (copper), North Wales.....	9	10
3500	Llynn Iron (iron), North Wales.....	50	50
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Carnarvonshire, Wales.....	10	2 1/2
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol.....	3 1/2	1 1/2
128	Metha (lead) Newlyn, Cornwall.....	34	—
256	Mineral Court (tin), St. Stephens, near St. Austle.....	13 1/2	30 40
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, &c.), Waterford, Ireland.....	7 1/2	4 1/2
1024	Middleton Co. & Marbury (copper, &c.), Bolton-le-Moors.....	1 1/2	3 1/2
3000	Mont-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader, Breconshire.....	2	2
1024	New East Crowndale (copper and tin), Tavistock.....	2	2
6000	New Wheel Bassett (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall.....	—	10
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.....	2	5 1/2
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.....	—	8
140	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool, Cornwall.....	45	400
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne, Cornwall.....	5 1/2	160
252	North Wheel Leisane, Perranabuloe, Cornwall.....	1 1/2	2
512	North Wheel Vor (tin), Brage, near Helston, Cornwall.....	2	2 1/2
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Just, Cornwall.....	5 1/2	650
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne, Cornwall.....	2	6 1/2
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn, Camborne, Cornwall.....	4	5 1/2 6
4034	Pennant and Craigwyn (lead), Wales.....	3	4 1/2
2048	Pentire Glaze, United (silver-lead), St. Merwin, Cornwall.....	3	5
1000	Pennybank and Engledd (lead), Cardiganshire.....	4	5
1024	Pennance (copper), St. Austle, Cornwall.....	22 1/2	2 1/2
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper), Tavistock, Devon.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
512	Plymouth Wheel Yealand (tin), Plymouth, Devonshire.....	6 1/2	6
2500	Rhodesdill and Bachelddon (lead), North Wales.....	10	10
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney, South Wales.....	50	12
10000	Ditto New.....	7	3
5000	Roche Rock (tin), Roche, near St. Austle.....	1	1 1/2
5000	Roche Mine (tin), Roche, near St. Austle.....	5	6 7
2048	Runnaford Consols (tin), Devon.....	2 1/2	5 1/2
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire, Wales.....	3	5
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris, Devon.....	2 1/2	3
128	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall.....	5	290
1100	South Dolcoath (copper), Camborne, Cornwall.....	6	1
256	South Friendship Wheel Ann (copper), Devonshire.....	30	28 30
1024	South Molton (lead), Devonshire.....	7	12 1/2
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton, Devon.....	2	5 1/2
300	South Speedwell (copper and tin), Uuy Lelant, Cornwall.....	10	30
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.....	10	132 135
256	South Trevelyan (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall.....	2 1/2	8
3000	South Wales Mining Company (lead), South Wales.....	1	1
256	South Wheel Bassett (copper), Illogan, Cornwall.....	10 1/2	320 330
124	South Wheel Frances (copper), Camborne, Cornwall.....	160	525 535
256	South Wheel Josiah (copper), Calstock, Cornwall.....	2	3 1/2
10000	South Western (copper), St. Just, Cornwall.....	2 1/2	4
280	Spearmoor Moor (copper), St. Just, Cornwall.....	30	40
128	Spearmoor Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall.....	10	60
256	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin), Marazion, Corn.....	2 1/2	7 1/2
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives, Cornwall.....	—	80
128	St. Michael Penkivel (cop. & tin), Chacewater, Cornwall.....	5	10 1/2
959	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead), Cornwall.....	1	6
1000	Stray Park (copper), Camborne, Cornwall.....	10 1/2	32
8000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), near Tavistock, Devon.....	3	4 1/2
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock.....	2	3 1/2
1024	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool, Cornwall.....	7	11 1/2
1024	Trelusack, Stithians, Cornwall.....	—	7 1/2
128	Tolkenbury (copper), St. Ives, near Liskeard.....	7 1/2	8
240	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall.....	8	17
2500	Tregaron Consols (antimony and silver-lead), St. Kew.....	1	2 1/2
256	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall.....	3 1/2	5
5000	Trevelyan Consols (copper), Redruth.....	1	25
160	Treyon Consols (tin), St. Ives, Cornwall.....	7 1/2	10
2000	Trevelyan (copper), Helston, Cornwall.....	3	—
96	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap.....	10	130

## BRITISH MINES—Continued.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
130	Trothellian (copper), Gwennap.....	5	25 30
120	Trevasky and Barrie (copper), Gwennap, near Redruth.....	130	270 272 1/2
512	Trevelyan (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall.....	2 1/2	3 1/2
512	Treville (lead), Llanthangel.....	—	—
1000	Tyberhy (lead), Cardiganshire.....	2	2 1/2
2000	United Mines (copper), Gwennap.....	50	160
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper), Cornwall.....	—	2
256	Wellington Mines (copper and tin), Perranabuloe, Corn.....	25	27 1/2
128	West Buller (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.....	10	630
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard.....	20	32 1/2 35
512	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper), St. Blazey, Cornwall.....	40	60
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey, Cornwall.....	5	—
2500	West Polgoth (tin), St. Erth and St. Newan, Cornwall.....	5	—
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth, Cornwall.....	10	20 21
2000	West Seta (copper), Camborne, Cornwall.....	45	180
120	West Trethellian (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall.....	5	20
512	West Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan, Cornwall.....	13	10
1024	West Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon.....	3	3 1/2
8845	West Wheel Jewel (tin and copper), St. Day, Cornwall.....	12	2 1/2
940	West Tolgus and Trelovel (copper), Illogan, Cornwall.....	12 1/2	5 1/2
1000	West Wheel Towan (copper), Illogan, Cornwall.....	—	11 1/2
1024	West Wheel Treasury (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall.....	11 1/2	9
1024	West Wheel Virgin (tin), Saccroft, Cornwall.....	—	2
5200	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow, Ireland.....	5	16 16 1/2
5000	Wicklow (copper and sulphur), Wicklow, Ireland.....	3	3 1/2 3 1/2
107	Wheel Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter.....	130	150
1000	Wheel Agar (copper), Illogan, Cornwall.....	—	5 6
256	Wheel Albert (copper), Cornwall.....	10	—
1000	Wheel Anna (tin), near Helston, Cornwall.....	—	50 1
256	Wheel Arthur (lead), near Redruth, Cornwall.....	4	—
120	Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just, Cornwall.....	10	22
256	Wheel Benny (copper), Calstock, Cornwall.....	19 1/2	5
1024	Wheel Bray (copper), Altarnun, Cornwall.....	11 1/2	—
2524	Wheel Calstock, Calstock, Cornwall.....	9	—
256	Wheel Carpenter (tin and copper), Gwennap, Cornwall.....	—	10
128	Wheel Cartrigan (copper), Cornwall.....	20	—
1024	Wheel Croker (copper), Tavistock, Devon.....	13	2 1/2
256	Wheel Elizabeth (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.....	9	42 45
1024	Wheel Emily (lead and antimony), near Plymouth.....	3	5 1/2
1024	Wheel Fortitude (copper), near Tavistock, Devon.....	4 1/2	—
1000	Wheel Friendly (tin), St. Agnes, Cornwall.....	70	66 1/2
704	Wheel Franco (copper), near Tavistock, Devon.....	27	6 8
4000	Wheel Golden (lead), Perranabuloe, Cornwall.....	2	5 6
1000	Wheel Grose (tin), St. Columb Major, Cornwall.....	5	5 6
1000	Wheel Grose (silver-lead, copper, &c.), near Wadebridge.....	—	—
256	Wheel Harriet (copper), Illogan, Cornwall.....	—	20
1000	Wheel Henry (copper), Kna, near Truro, Cornwall.....	—	40
1024	Wheel Jane (lead), Landulph.....	1 1/2	3 1/2
256	Wheel Kingston.....	—	3 1/2
6000	Wheel Langford (copper and silver-lead), Callington.....	—	3 1/2
2000	Wheel Langmaid (lead), Devon.....	—	1 1/2
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uuy Lelant, near Hayle.....	79	15 1/2
512	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot, St. & New Zealand.....	5	45 47 50
1024	Wheel Neptane (copper), Perranabuloe, Cornwall.....	1	1 1/2
360	Wheel Oak, near Helston, Cornwall.....	25 1/2	5
3000	Wheel Penhalo (lead and copper), Cornwall.....	2	6
128	Wheel Plenty (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.....	19	20
128	Wheel Pollard (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall.....	15 1/2	—
210	Wheel Prospect.....	4	7
120	Wheel Resect (tin), St. Ives, Cornwall.....	10	120
1000	Wheel Seta (copper), Illogan, Cornwall.....	107	20
1056	Wheel Sarah (silver-lead), St. Kew, Cornwall.....	5	6
512	Wheel Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant, Cornwall.....	63	4
128	Wheel Squire (copper), St. Erth, Cornwall.....	—	5
1000	Wheel Susan, Brage, near Hayle, Cornwall.....	—	2
512	Wheel Trefus (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall.....	3	5
1100	Wheel Trescott (tin), Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall.....	62	7 1/2
256	Wheel Trevelyan (silver-lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall.....	7 1/2	82 1/2 85
256	Wheel Trevelyan (tin), Ervan, Cornwall.....	9 1/2	2 1/2
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin and copper), Gwennap, near Hayle.....	9 1/2	11 1/2 12 1/2
267	Wheel Tryphena (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall.....	40	62 1/2
126	Wheel Union (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.....	—	38 40
512	Wheel Venton (copper), Cornwall.....	2 1/2	3 1/2
1000	Wheel Vincent (tin), Altarnun, Cornwall.....	5 1/2	7
128	Wheel Violet (tin and copper), St. Stephens, St. Austle.....	2	2
184	Wheel Vyvyan (copper and tin), Constantine, Cornwall.....	—	60

## FOREIGN MINES.

5000	Altan Mining Company (copper), Norway .....	14 1/2	2 1/2
15000	Austrian Mining Company (coal, iron, &c.), Spain ..	15	18 1/2
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia .....	4	3 1/2
6000	Barossa Range (copper), South Australia .....	1 1/2	—
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil .....	23	62 1/2
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba .....	40	37 1/2
10000	Copelao Mining Company (copper), Chili .....	10	4
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia ..	20	13
5000	General Mining Association (silver), Germany .....	2	—
5000	Linares (lead), Spain .....	3	2 1/2
500	Ditto New Zealand .....	3	3 1/2
5551	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico .....	55 1/2	—
20000	Mexican and South American (silver), Mexico .....	8	1 1/2
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil .....	30	3 1/2
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zealand ..	1	—
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba .....	10	8 1/2
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil .....	15	132 1/2
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico .....	28 1/2	8 1/2
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia .....	2	2 1/2



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—so that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

**WHEAL MAY MINING COMPANY.**—To avoid any misconception regarding this speculation, we have been requested to state that the object at present is solely to obtain sufficient funds to ascertain whether the property contains lead, indications of lead and silver, &c., as will warrant extensive explorations, according to the advice given them by Mr. Hopkins. It has been frequently stated, in several communications which have appeared in our Journal, by Mr. Hopkins, that no dependence can be placed on silver when combined with copper ore, and especially in east and west lodes, in Cornwall and Devon; Mr. Hopkins, who was sent for, and attended just as the meeting was over, distinctly explained this, and desired them to make a search for a north and south lode, carrying lead, as, without which, he did not think much of the silver. Until these essential points are proved by costening, nothing can be said, save or even, respecting the prospects of this concern. Capt. Carpenter will, doubtless, soon determine this question. Mr. Hopkins agreed to be the consulting engineer, to see that the trials are judiciously made, and will advise them to proceed, or stop, when he has the opportunity of inspecting the mine.

The communications of "An Old Friend" (Regent's park) have been received.

"M." (Plymouth).—See the paper on the Explosion of Steam-engine Boilers, in the *Mining Journal* of the 25th May last.

"E. L." (Liverpool).—In the Journal of the 20th July we gave an official return of all the companies (190) now passing under the jurisdiction of the Winding-up Act. Many others will be added from time to time, but we are not aware that any one office or person can give particulars. Application should be made to the solicitors of the several companies named, who will readily give information. We stated, last week, that the expenses of winding-up the Direct Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport Railway exceeded the amount of debts to be paid off.

"Not a Mine Broker" (Cornhill).—The communication is declined.

"A Shareholder" (Bristol).—Address the secretary, at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street, who, we have no doubt, will give the required information.

"An Irish Emigrant" (Cork).—There can be no doubt but that emigration increases a great extent every year, and there are many fine fields now open for exertion, that to man, once fairly settled in Canada, South Australia, Natal, or the Western States of America, with a family, might soon raise himself to a comfortable independence. We must, however, caution our correspondent against those swindlers prowling about under the name of Land Societies, for the sole purpose of procuring passage-money, under pretence of finding agents in the United States who will settle them on the land; but when they arrive will have to shift for themselves—perhaps 1000 miles from their intended allocation. We have heard of a concern of this description, largely placarded in Manchester and Liverpool, under the title of the "United States Land and Emigration Society, and Working Men's Mutual Mining and Manufacturing Association," with directors, treasurers, engineers, secretaries, managers, agents, &c., heading a most flaming prospectus, and naming the respectable firm of Brown, Shipley, and Co., as bankers. We know not how many dupes they may have obtained, but one man, at Bolton—perhaps more discreet than others—wrote to Messrs. Brown and Co., inquiring if Mr. S. T., of Manchester, was an agent for the association, and if that house was their bankers. To this a reply was forwarded, that Messrs. Brown knew nothing whatever of Mr. S. T., or such an association, and there was no doubt the whole was a hoax to entrap the unwary. The document was also placed in the hands of the police, but they were unsuccessful in tracing out any individual connected with the transaction. This fact should put our correspondent and others on their guard, as there are other similar schemes abroad.

"M. T." (Tavistock).—We decline inserting the communication. Independent of any other consideration, we should have thought that our correspondent ought to have been satisfied with the numerous reports, both public and private, which have been made by well-known and experienced miners on the property, after careful personal investigation, to which we beg to refer him.

"W. M." (Truro).—We have no doubt but that the recent absurd alterations in the postal regulations will very shortly be abrogated. The Journal is obtained in most large towns on Sunday morning, through the exertions of some spirited agents.

"J. B. K." (Old Kent-road) is under a very erroneous impression in supposing we hesitated publishing his letter from the motives he assigns. We could not afford space for the multitude of correspondence we are favoured with, and which compels us to select, frequently to abridge, and sometimes to omit, letters on all subjects and from all parts—our endeavour always being to act impartially. We have no feeling, friendly or otherwise, towards Mr. Thomas, therefore could have no reason for withholding communications respecting Wheal Samson, or any other adventure with which he may be connected; in proof, we now append what "J. B. K." states was his chief object for writing:—"To open Mr. Thomas's eyes to the fact that, unless he felt inclined to answer Mr. Ennor's fair and straightforward question, his conduct would have a strong tendency to prejudice his own and the public mind against his former favourable reports of Wheal Samson."

**GEORGE STEPHENSON'S BIRTH-PLACE.**—We feel obliged to our correspondent, Mr. Andrew Smith, C.E., for his sketch of the cottage in which this distinguished man was born; but do not think the publication of an engraving would answer any good purpose. While we cannot but feel an interest in all that is connected with George Stephenson, throughout a long career, marked by powerful talent, amiability of disposition, and goodness of heart, we feel that he has achieved sufficient to immortalise his name, and that a simple picture of the cottage in which he was born would add but little to his fame.

"P. D." (Paris).—The offices of the Valley of Loitch Mining and Smelting Company were in Southampton-street, Strand. There were parties, or sections, in the company; after a tedious litigation as to the right of possession, one of them retired on a compromise. We are not aware where the present offices are situated, nor do we know who are the present directors.

"A Young Miner" (Camborne) can obtain our "Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms" through any bookseller, price 2s.

"An Engineer" (Limehouse).—We gave a description of M. Richard's Union Fan and Piston Air-engine, by the inventor, in the *Mining Journal* of the 23d March last. M. Richard's address is, Seraing, Liege.

"A. B." (Glasgow).—The paper descriptive of a Visit to Dundyvan Iron-works is very interesting, and we shall give it, if possible, in our next Journal.

"N." (Regent's park).—Mr. Stait is, we believe, now in Manchester, where he has exhibited his light, to the utmost satisfaction of all present; he has also delivered a lecture on the subject at Carlisle. We have no idea when he will return to London, but will forward any letter which may be addressed to our office.

"J. H." (Bolton).—The Anglo-Californian Mining and Dredging Company have, we believe, dispatched two bodies of men to California. We have read the reports of a gentleman of the name of Palmer, who styles himself "engineer-in-chief;" but we have not heard whether any of the gold mentioned in that report has arrived in England. By the provincial papers we observe that they are about to form depots for assaying and purchasing gold raised by individual diggers. We make no comments on the prospects they hold out to those to whom they offer their shares, nor can we give any opinion as to their value; a respectable broker, either here or at Liverpool, would be able to tell at what value they stand in the market.

**Edward Hasted (Kensington).**—A portion of Parliament-street, leading from the corner of Bridge-street, Westminster, was laid down by the material furnished by the Metropolitan Stone Company, whose offices were in Bridge-street. From there they have lately removed; the company still exists, and no doubt will soon recommence operations.

Mr. David Muesel's paper on Mine Inspection shall appear in our next Journal; also the notice respecting Dean Forest Iron Ore.

The space occupied by the proceedings of companies compels us to omit several papers, letters, &c.—among which are Mr. Braithwaite Poole's Report on Coal Traffic; the conclusion of Professor Fyfe's paper on Water and Resin Gas; an abstract of the Contract of the Asturian Mining Company; and much miscellaneous information.

\* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,

*Mining Journal Office,*

26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 3, 1850.

The *MINING JOURNAL* is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

The report of the proceedings of the RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS for 1849 has just been published, and from the immense amount of capital invested in this species of security, and the awful depreciation to which it has been subject, the document will be found a highly important one. By it we learn that, in the year 1849, a very large increase in railway communication has taken place as compared with any previous year. At the commencement of the year, 5127 miles of railway were open for public traffic, including some miles of mineral lines, not included in previous reports: 869 miles have been opened during the year—630 miles in England, 108 in Scotland, and 131 in Ireland, making the entire railway communication at the end of the year 5996 miles—being, England 4656 miles, Scotland 846 miles, Ireland 494 miles. At the end of 1849 there were 6030 miles of railway, which had been authorised by Parliament, and still remained to be completed. The principal part of the lines opened during the year were among those authorised in 1845 and 1846, and that the proportion of lines sanctioned in those years, the powers for construction of which have not been abandoned, is very great, being one-third and three-fourths respectively, and a still larger proportion for 1847. It also appears that, on the 30th June last, 1504 miles of railway were in course of construction, and 5132 miles of authorised lines had not been commenced; since which time, up to the end of the year, 576 miles have been open for public traffic. The reduction in the number of persons employed in the construction of railways has been 84,361 persons, against an increase of 3280 employed upon lines open for traffic, showing that 81,081 persons, who, in May, 1848, were actively employed in some capacity upon

railways, had been removed, and thrown on the general labour market of the country. Of this number 18,000 have been thrown out of employment in Ireland. This, added to the reduction in the previous year, gives a total of 150,000 who have been thrown out of employment, and which will be still further augmented in the present year, unless a great change takes place in railway affairs; probably 60,000 persons will be added to the above number.

The aggregate expenditure on railways has been 200,173,053*l.*, of which 43,664,480*l.* was raised by loans, bearing an average of 4½ per cent., and being, therefore, an annual charge on the permanently-invested property of 2,020,534*l.* The gross receipts from all the railways in 1849 amounted to 11,806,498*l.*, from which, if the working expenses be deducted at the rate of 43 per cent., there remains a net available profit of about 6,729,420*l.* to remunerate the holders of property to the amount of 197,500,000*l.*, or at the rate of 3.40 per cent.

The number of passengers travelling on these 5996 miles was 63,841,539, producing 6,277,892*l.*, and the amount received for goods 5,528,606*l.* Of the 6,277,892*l.* so derived from passengers, 1,927,767*l.* was received from first-class carriages, 2,530,968*l.* from second-class, 711,592*l.* from third-class, 1,104,884*l.* from parliamentary trains, and 2678*l.* from mixed. On an increase of about 6,000,000 passengers in the half-year ending June 30, 1850, upwards of one-half rode in the parliamentary trains. These returns are, at least, cheering; but with respect to the above interest of 4½ per cent., amounting to an annual charge of 2,020,534*l.*, we imagine it might be considerably reduced in the present state of the money market. The rapid accumulation of capital which has lately been taking place, with a great dearth of legitimate speculations for investment, renders money obtainable on *bond fide* securities at a very much lower rate—probably, 3 per cent.; and an increase of 700,000*l.* or 800,000*l.* a year in direct income would make some little show in the amount of dividend. It is probable the rate of money was never more easy to the borrower than at present; everything has for months past tended, and is still tending, to produce marked changes in the position of the capitalist. With an increase in the quarter's revenue of upwards of 500,000*l.* over the same period of last year, an addition to the value of our exports for the same period of nearly 400,000*l.*, an unprecedented amount of bullion in the Bank, and every prospect of another abundant harvest, all combine to show the immense amount of wealth in operation in this country; and yet a large proportion of capital is unemployed, and may be obtained at very low interest. Among all these cheering instances of national success, speculation in railways is by no means on the increase. Confidence in them does not seem to revive; and it will probably be years before they are looked upon as that stable channel for investment in which it is safe to venture largely. A few years of such improvement as is described above, with a strict adherence on the part of directors to liberal, but careful, management, and the exercise of judicious economy, will do much to re-instate this description of property in public favour, and establish it on a firm and permanently profitable basis.

The unequitable and excessive assessment of railway property to parochial rates throughout the kingdom, although proportionally more exorbitant in some parishes than others, is a subject which calls loudly for legislative interference, and has long been the cause of much irritation and legal warfare between directors and parochial functionaries. In a pamphlet published last year, by Mr. LAING, the inconsistencies of the present modes of rating were clearly shown; and nothing can be more striking than the fact, that the inhabitants of the parish, who make the rate in the first instance, are parties to the suit; and every man present has a direct pecuniary interest in making the rate on the railways as high as possible. That the present mode adopted of rating railways by calculating the principal to be assessed upon the proportion of the annual profits of the company which the length of any part of a parish bears to the whole line, is against every hitherto known principle of law, there cannot be a doubt, as it is an unmistakable tax on the income of the proprietors, and not merely on the land and buildings, which alone should bear the burden. A very able pamphlet on this subject has just been published by ARTHUR MILLS, Esq., of the Inner Temple. It is entitled, *The Law of Rating, considered with Especial Reference to Railways*; and clearly proves that the present mode of assessment is inconsistent and arbitrary. The author's arguments are conclusive—that, if recent decisions of the Court of Queen's Bench, with regard to railways, are to be upheld, the statute exempting stock in trade, which expires on the 1st October next, cannot, in consistency, be renewed; that the principles of interpretation applied to the statutes by the judges, and the practice hitherto almost universally adopted by parish authorities, must be reversed, and the poor of England maintained—not from that only enduring source of wealth, its real property, but by a tax on the fluctuating proceeds of industry and commercial enterprise; and that some distinct declaration of the Legislature is clearly needed, in order to define the liabilities of that important class of property in which the real and personal elements are inseparably combined. Although various and conflicting decisions have been given by the judges on the old Poor Law (43d ELIZABETH, c. 2), the principle of not rating the profits of a man's industry, or his stock in trade, has been held sacred. In *ATKINS v. DAVIS*, where the question was, whether the trustees of London-bridge Water-Works were rateable, Lord MANSFIELD decided that, although the profits were very large, and the poor rates very high, no man ever imagined that such undertakings could be rated; also in *REX v. CANTERBURY, RE THE HULL DOCK COMPANY*, and other cases, the same principle is acknowledged. In all the conflicting decisions, it appears to have been recognised that no property, not specifically described by quality or ownership in the statute, could be rated to the poor, unless owned by an inhabitant in the parish; and that of the property of inhabitants, that only could be rated which was local, visible, and profitable. Mr. MILLS says—

It may be said, then, at this moment, the body of law concerning assessment to the poor's rate is contained in 43d ELIZABETH, c. 2, as interpreted and controlled by 6th and 7th Wm. IV., c. 96, and 12th and 13th Wm. c. 61; and as regards property, contemplated by the Parochial Assessment Act as the subject-matter of its provisions, it would, perhaps, be difficult to devise a test more equitable and satisfactory than that provided by that statute. But there is a class of property which, 20 years ago, can scarcely be said to have existed, but which may now be fairly calculated to represent an actually invested capital of not less than 170,000,000*l.* sterling—more than two-thirds of which consist of elements expressly exempted from assessment to the poor's rate, and to which it has been vainly attempted to apply a test, which, as a criterion of the rateable value of such property, is utterly inapplicable.

From a review of the circumstances under which the statutes and decisions affect the assessment of railways, we find that, in 1844, a select committee on railways, known as Mr. GLADSTONE'S Committee, made a special report on railway rating, in which they resolve that railways are a great public benefit, combined with very moderate remuneration to projectors; yet the result of the decisions of the judges, having brought railways within the scope of 43d ELIZABETH as *improved land*, are now rated, not on the ascertained value of that land, but on the assumed annual income of its owners. Personal property having always been held exempt, as it is difficult to ascertain the amount but by arbitrary means, repugnant to the law, the author says—

But railways, it may perhaps be said, are rated simply in respect of that element which has always been held liable, after all these profits and attendant expenses, which are entitled to immunity, have been subtracted; but it is to be contended that, because a mixed class of property, compounded of two elements, half real and half personal, has arisen, comprising a proprietary almost equal in number and influence to the holders of parliamentary securities, its owners are to be compelled, under the penalties of costly litigation, to analyse these elements, and to expose their private affairs and accounts to the periodical scrutiny of parish officers? The law of England prescribes that the poor shall be supported not by a tax on income, but by a rate on land; and whatever the net annual value of an hereditament may mean, it certainly does not mean the yearly earnings obtained by the application of skill and capital to its occupation. But it may, perhaps, be said, that the courts of law have sanctioned, by a series of decisions, the principles of rating in regard to canals and water works, to which the railway companies now object. To such an objection, it ought to be a sufficient answer to say, that, even if mistaken principles should have been applied to other undertakings, supposed to be in *pari meritis* with those to which I now allude, no reason would be thereby afforded for conceding the soundness of those principles as regards railways; but I am prepared to maintain that, in one material feature, the analogy between the two classes of undertakings entirely fails, and that the representatives of the railway interest are not to be concluded by decisions, which, even supposing them to be good law, do not in any degree affect them.

The case of *REX v. BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANY* is then quoted, in which Judge BEST held the cases were totally different—that the canal, once filled with water, produced profit without further outlay; but the gas must be continually produced, which brought the company down to the standard of any other manufacturer; and Lord TENNER, in the same case, considered that the profits rated were those of a manufacturer, obtained by applying the skill and industry of man to capital brought from a distance for that purpose. They were very different from the profits of

canals and mineral waters, which were natural products, arising within the parish, and rendering the land in which they were situated more valuable. It appears, from a return made to Parliament, that for the land occupied by the London and North-Western Company, in the counties of Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, and Worcester, which was previously assessed to the poor at an annual value of 2445*l.*, contributing the 150th part of the rates of the parishes through which it passes, the railway company are rated at 128,007*l.*, and pay one-third of the total rates; and the author says—

It is obvious that the framers of the Parochial Assessment Act did not contemplate the application by parish officers and magistrates of the test prescribed by that statute for ascertaining the rateable value of an hereditament, to property which derives four-fifths of its value from sources independent of the land itself. It is equally certain that the Legislature, in removing from time to time the statute, which, since 1840, has specially enfranchised stock in trade from the poor's rate, has not contemplated its continued assessment in the hands of railway companies, which now practically takes place.

The pamphlet will be read with interest and profit to all interested in railways; and we conclude with one more extract:—

It is sought to raise to the relief of the poor, as occupiers of land, under 43d ELIZABETH, an unrepresented, non-resident, commercial corporation, who entail no business on the parish, contribute greatly to its wealth, and have no voice in its affairs. The parish officers ask the gross earnings of the railway, subtract the expenditure, and guess at the rate. The company appeals, and the Quarter Sessions doubtfully decide, subject to the opinion of the next tribunal. The Court of Queen's Bench has hitherto refused to lead its assistance to parish officers and magistrates in this emergency. It remains for the Legislature to do that which neither vestries nor Quarter Sessions can accomplish; and by defining the duties of both, in respect to the rateability of property in which the real and personal elements are combined, to relieve a class of the community now confusedly subjected to the alternative of costly litigation, or to the endurance of local burdens, assessed on principles unsanctioned by the laws of England.

In our two last numbers we adverted to the deplorable position of the COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND. The property, as will be seen in last week's Journal, was offered for sale at the Auction Mart on the 26th July, but no bid being made it was withdrawn; consequently affairs remain in *status quo*, as anterior to the auction. Mr. LORD, one of the dissentient shareholders, on that day presented a notice, stating that he intended to try the validity of the mortgage deed with the Bank of England. This becomes due in October next; on the other hand, the Bank of England have served notice on the securities (several eminent bankers), that unless the mortgage is paid by that time, they will hold them liable for any deficiencies that may arise. We have further heard that, in the event of no arrangement being effected, the furnaces will be destroyed, the bricks sold, the rails and trams torn up, and disposed of for old iron; in short, all available materials sold for what they will fetch. This may be considered a harsh proceeding, but no question as yet has been raised as to its legality; there is no doubt but that the Bank are heartily tired of their bargain, and would be glad to part with it on easy terms, more especially as great doubts have been thrown, not only by dissentient shareholders on their proceedings, but by other parties, as to whether they are not violating their charter by becoming a trading company. Although it has been worked by their agents to a profit, and undoubtedly, could it revert again to the old proprietors, would become a flourishing concern, yet the difficulties which hamper the Bank in their successful prosecution of the undertaking, induce them to retire from it as early and as easily as possible. Twice it has been offered for sale, but whether from the complex nature of the difficulties by which it has been surrounded, fear of litigation, or other causes, it has not found favour in the market, nor at any period has an offer been made for it: in this dilemma, the Bank, being unable to obtain a purchaser, or their money, have determined to have recourse to the property itself. Though this may be legally right, we cannot but contemplate it with feelings of the deepest concern. On the Cwm Avon property alone more than half-a-million sterling has been expended; a small town, with its chapel, inns, shops, cottages, &c., has been built, the inhabitants of the latter are for the most part directly dependent on the works for their subsistence, while the shopkeepers and their families supply the superintendents and labourers; so that, in fact, a population of above 2000 inhabitants depends directly, or indirectly, on the continuance or suspension of those works. If we take merely into consideration their stoppage for a week, or even a day, the amount of distress which must ensue is frightful to contemplate; but when we think that there is a possibility of the whole property being destroyed, root and branch, we cannot compare it to aught else than one of those wholesale evictions we read of in the sister country, but which, happily, have hitherto been unknown amongst us; and we trust that some means may yet be found to avert this fearful calamity, which, if carried out, would cause the greatest ruin and direst misery to the district, and inflict a blow which would take years to recover.

The erection and extension of these important works has progressed gradually, and the neighbourhood has increased in wealth and prosperity as they have progressed; partial seasons of depression have, no doubt, been experienced; people are prepared for a dissolution, when they see a gradual decay, but the blow falls with tenfold force when it occurs while the body is in full vigour and activity. Had the works at Cwm Avon been on the decline, the people would have been prepared, and migrated at different periods to more favoured localities; as it is, should extreme measures be carried out, it will inevitably involve them (without a hope of saving themselves) in the common ruin of the corporation. We have heard rumours that some parties at present in the company wish to obtain the property, if they can do so at a low rate, and get rid of the largest body of the proprietors; that landholders likewise wish to obtain it, and a variety of other crude and undigested reports, which are likely to arise from the present complicated state of affairs. Our belief is, that it would be most desirable that the corporation, who have expended so much capital on it, should again become its possessors; and we trust that, now the common danger is so near at hand, measures will be adopted to sink all differences, and to reconcile the conflicting interests in such a manner as may be compatible with the general safety. Most unfortunate was it that the committee of the House of Commons threw out the bill for the reconstruction of the company; had that been carried, all difficulties would have been obviated, and by this time the corporation placed in a position to proceed with its resuscitation. No time ought to be lost to prevent the threatened evil; whatever is decided upon must be performed promptly and effectually. In whosever hands the property ultimately falls, we trust that it will remain intact, and continue a spot where cheerful labour, with its concomitant benefits, may long flourish.

The affairs of CAMERON'S COALBROOK STEAM COAL AND SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR RAILWAY COMPANY have long occupied the attention of the public; it may be remembered, that for some time past, the company have been in a very dubious position, owing to several causes, the principal of which appears to have arisen from disputed claims with the CAMERON family. Unfortunately, these evils are not wholly remedied, but would seem to be in a fair course to be arranged, and the directors deserve well of their constituents for the indefatigable exertions and untiring zeal they have displayed in their endeavours to settle the complicated affairs of the association, and resuscitate the company, which at this period last year was threatened with immediate dissolution. Annexed to the account of the meeting, held on Monday last (which will be found in another column), is the report of the directors; from this it will be seen that a great number of their difficulties have been overcome, the most pressing claims against them discharged, and that they are now in a favourable and progressive state of liquidation. Contracts have been entered into to complete the communication between the company's colliery and the port and docks of Llanelly, as the collieries are capable of supplying a large quantity of coal, which has been acknowledged by all who have seen the property. There is not the least doubt but, at no distant period, large and increasing profits will accrue to the shareholders; while from the superior quality of the coal for steam purposes, a large and extended field is opened for their enterprise.

We have to regret in this company, as well as in several others, whose names we might mention were it not foreign to the subject, that there are a number of shareholders who are tenacious of their rights, perfectly willing to participate in all the advantages offered by the speculation, but excessively loath to undertake any of the liabilities which may devolve on them. These gentlemen belong to that class of speculators who are always cheerful and ready to be accounted co-partners in any undertaking when the directors declare dividends, but know nothing of the concern or its prospects when they are likely to make a call—in fact, like the camp followers of an



army, they leave their more energetic and honest associates to fight the battle; if a victory is achieved, they are most eager for the plunder, and if a defeat should unfortunately take place, they are found to be the earliest flying from the scene of carnage. It has been said, discretion is the better part of valour, and it may be the policy of these individuals who have procrastinated so long to wait a little longer, in the hopes of seeing what the next turn of Fortune's wheel may give them. This, however, is manifestly unfair to those who have borne the brunt of the action, and advanced the capital to place the company in its present favourable position; no more money can be expected from them until the defaulters have paid up the amount of their last call, and the directors would be wanting in their duty to themselves, and those who had so nobly stood by them in their difficulties, did they not immediately take all legal measures to enforce the call, or, in default of payment, have recourse to such measures as they are authorised by the Deed of Settlement; for we presume they have one, as in all other companies constituted as they are.

That we should be "just before we are generous," is a truism which we believe no one will venture to deny, and were any leniency shown to those who have not answered their calls, it would be a gross act of injustice to those who have honourably fulfilled their engagements. The works completed, returns would be made, and there is no doubt a remunerative dividend would be declared on the capital expended. We regret that the harmony of the meeting, which was almost unanimous, should have been disturbed by a gentleman, who, by his position and name, should have been interested in the well-being of the company. Language was used which was anything but parliamentary, provoked by the ungracious conduct of a CAMERON, from whom, at least, we should have expected better things, based up as the interests of his family are with those of the company.

The company have the fairest prospects before them—from impending ruin they have been spared by the exertions of their directors, and it now only remains for the shareholders, energetically, to support them, to render the property one of the most prosperous concerns in the kingdom. To do this, the directors must not, from any mistaken notions of kindness, swerve from the path they have laid down for themselves; but, without favour or affection, make every man pay his quota, or abide the consequences which may result from his refusal, whether it be caused by obstinacy, neglect, or knavery.

The Scotch Committee of Management of the NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY have at last issued to the shareholders an abstract of the company's financial position at the 30th June, 1849, which was received from the colony five or six months ago. Although we have so frequently alluded to the mode in which the affairs (particularly the mining operations) are conducted, yet we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without some remarks. We observe that the mining property is valued in the assets at the amount that has been expended thereon, less the returns, which, as we noticed before, is not the usual mode of valuing mining property. We believe that the mining captain has reported—years ago—that a very large quantity of ore was laid open, which has been confirmed by other accounts, but we see no allusion to this in the statement. If the committee of management possess (as they ought to do by this time) an estimate of the number of tons, and of the average produce per cent, they would be enabled to give an approximate estimate of the value of the ore discovered: such a statement ought, then, to be appended in a note, either at the end of the balance-sheet, or under the head of "Mining Property;" although, perhaps, the amount should not be carried out, unless the estimated expense of raising, dressing, and bringing it home, be deducted, which the committee ought by this time to have sufficient data to enable them to arrive at pretty correctly. Let a lesson be taken from the reports and balance-sheets of those experienced in conducting mining companies. If the ore discovered is not an asset, it is time that the question of the prospects of prosecuting the mine was considered. Under the head of "assets," we also observe "balances due by sundry individuals," of which the shareholders should require an explanation, and ask what securities are held for the debts.

The roasted ore sent home we perceive is designated "regulus;" but if the 245 tons, sold at Swansea last week, is any criterion of the produce and value of the 800 tons advised, we can hardly suppose that any experienced person could call it by that name. From the ignorance in metallurgical operations of those who have hitherto conducted the calcining and fusing operations at Kaw-aw, we are inclined to think, that so far from being a regulus, the ore is but little improved under such manipulation.

We are glad to find that the committee of management have had their eyes opened at last; for they state that they have sent out a person, "not only practically acquainted with smelting operations, but also possessed of scientific knowledge and attainments." The proprietors are greatly indebted to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON for the spirited manner in which he exposed this matter, and discussed the mining affairs of the company, in his letter to them last year. It would be well that the committee follow more of his valuable suggestions; and, indeed, we have reason to know that many of the shareholders, who at first may have held back, are now convinced of the soundness of the views expressed by Mr. MURCHISON, and would be glad to have an opportunity of supporting their adoption.

#### APPROACH OF PATENT REFORM—THE NEW ACT.

The following is a brief abstract of the bill for Amendment of the Law of Copyright of Designs and Inventions, referred to by our correspondent, Mr. Campin, the patent agent, as carrying into effect much of that great reform he has been seeking to secure for inventors—viz., their legitimate right to immediate protection for their property in inventions or designs, at such cost as to render the protection available for the poor as well as the rich inventor; so that the humble artisan, who may be able to produce a great improvement in the arts, shall no longer be debarred of his rights because of his social status, and the community may not lose valuable improvements, by their being carried to the grave with their authors, who prefer to do so rather than see them clandestinely filched away from them, as they may be under the existing law. This Act, after stating that it is necessary to amend the Law of Copyright and Designs, sets forth:

1. That in future any design being within the provision of the Designs Act, or any invention within the scope of the Patent Law, may be provisionally registered for one year which may, in certain cases, be extended by the Board of Trade for six months more.
2. That every design or invention thus provisionally registered shall, during the above term, be secured to the registrant with full protection for his design or invention, as if it were completely registered under the present Designs Act, and the Act accords this protection in even larger terms.
3. That during the term of the said provisional registration, neither such registration, nor exhibition thereof, or of any article made in accordance therewith, in any place of exhibition not being gratuitous, or a place of sale, nor in any exhibition allowed by the Board of Trade (the Great Exhibition of 1851, for instance), nor the publication of a descriptive account of such exhibition, shall debar the registrant from patenting his invention, or completely registering his design.
4. That during the continuance of the said provisional registration, the registrant must not sell any articles made according to the registration, or for forfeiture thereof will ensue, but he may sell his property right therein.
5. That sculptures be brought within the Designs Act, and ornamental designs in ivory, &c., be under new regulations.
6. That the Board of Trade may extend the term of protection in ornamental designs.
7. That the Board of Trade may make regulations as to registration and provisional registration.
8. That the Registrar may, in certain cases, register a design without requiring a drawing, upon production of a specification only, if he shall deem it necessary.
9. That the Registrar's certificate, under this Act, be *prima facie* evidence of validity.
10. That the books of the Designs-office be subject to certain provisions.
11. That certain provisions of the other Designs Acts be extended to this Act.—The bill then winds up with an interpretation clause, and enacts that, in citing this Act, it shall be sufficient to term it the "Designs Act, 1850."

**DINNER TO ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., M.P.**—A public dinner was given to this gentleman by his friends and admirers in Newcastle and its neighbourhood, to mark their respect for his excellent private character, great talent, and public achievements in engineering science. The dinner took place in the new railway station in Neville-street, and about 400 persons sat down to it. The Hon. Mr. Liddell was in the chair, and the vice-chairs were filled by the Mayors of Newcastle and Gateshead. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, enumerated the many works with which their guest had been connected; from which it appeared that the railways alone to which he had been engineer, amounted to 1850 miles; he particularly alluded to the Britannia Bridge, the High-level Bridge, and the viaduct over the Tweed, as works unequalled in ancient or modern times—paintings of these three structures were exhibited in the apartment. Mr. Stephenson, in returning thanks, bore testimony to the perseverance and skill of those who had been his associates in his labours, and to whom he felt he owed his success. He said it was Lord Ravensworth, the father of the chairman, to whom his father was indebted for assistance to enable him to carry out his locomotive experiments, and consequently to his after success in life. Mr. Leman read a letter from the Earl of Carlisle, stating that the Queen and Prince Albert would open the Berwick Railway on the 29th of August.

#### ANNUAL MINING RETURNS.

The 19th number of the valuable compilation, "Gryll's Annual Mining Sheet," has just been published: from it we give the quantity of copper ores sold in Cornwall and Wales, for 12 months, from June 30, 1849, to June 30, 1850, together with the average price, per ton of 21 cwt., in Cornwall and Wales. We give also the average standard, produce, price, number of tons of ore, fine copper, amount of money, and each company's purchase, for the past 12 months; together with the quantity of copper, tin, zinc, and lead, imported into and exported from the United Kingdom, from the 5th January, 1849, to the 5th January, 1850:—

CORNWALL.	Ore.	Price.	Amount.
Agar, Wheal	1198	£4 11 6	£5,491 16 6
Alfred Consols	427	6 13 0	2,842 16 6
Basalt, Wheal	3818	7 3 0	27,223 4 0
Bedford United Mines	1428	6 13 0	11,140 15 6
Blackall	24	6 13 0	159 19 0
Buller, Wheal	2082	7 10 0	15,634 1 0
Busby, Wheal	179	3 0 6	540 4 6
Cambridge Vein	3110	4 10 6	14,907 10 6
Carn Brea Mines	9947	6 11 6	60,416 8 6
Cartwheel Consols	85	4 3 0	343 14 6
Charlestown United Mines	335	5 15 0	1,946 9 6
Clifford, Wheal	98	2 13 6	361 10 6
Comfort, Wheal	3057	2 3 0	6,609 6 6
Conduroff	1449	5 3 0	7,468 1 0
Consolidated Mines	7896	5 9 0	43,010 6 0
Croeg Braws	299	4 17 0	1,449 14 6
Devon Great Consols, &c.	15512	6 12 6	102,884 0 6
Dolcoath	1218	5 0 0	6,083 15 0
East Wheal Crofty	3275	4 8 0	14,379 3 6
East Pool	1159	3 9 6	4,023 4 6
Ellen, Wheal	322	5 16 0	1,866 17 0
Fowey Consols	6081	6 3 0	37,408 3 0
Friendship, Wheal	2390	7 15 0	18,546 12 0
Gonarnens	108	8 19 0	921 16 0
Graham and St. Aubyn	274	4 7 6	1,198 1 6
Haw's Point	678	4 17 6	3,174 6 6
Henry, Wheal	578	4 17 6	2,757 19 6
Holmshush	547	4 17 6	2,672 7 6
Jewel, Wheal	129	3 14 0	477 7 6
Levant	2572	5 12 6	14,660 8 0
Maiden, Wheal	185	4 14 6	874 2 0
Marko Valley	1440	3 1 0	4,377 15 6
Mary, Wheal	1430	4 10 0	6,428 19 6
Mary Consols, Wheal	59	3 11 6	608 7 6
North Pool	6509	4 1 6	26,583 11 0
North Roskear	5485	5 3 6	28,590 6 0
Par Consols	7031	6 0 0	42,115 6 0
Penhale, Wheal	137	5 8 0	738 12 6
Perran St. George	1236	5 2 6	6,292 2 0
Phoenix Mines	341	11 6 0	3,857 2 6
Pink, Wheal	302	4 1 6	1,230 19 6
Pollbourn Mines	11	11 0 0	1,737 3 6
Pridmore, Wheal	886	4 17 6	4,312 3 6
Prosper, Wheal	64	2 14 0	227 0 6
Prudence, Wheal	32	2 9 0	78 8 0
Richard's Ore	91	2 18 0	263 16 6
Seton, Wheal	5721	4 8 6	25,337 4 6
South Caradon	3020	7 3 0	21,621 7 6
South Croft	259	5 9 0	1,483 2 6
South Wheal	225	5 11 0	1,439 2 0
South Wheal Frances	2253	8 1 0	19,254 18 0
South Roskear	920	3 14 0	1,928 16 0
South Tolgas	1237	7 15 6	9,620 2 0
St. Aubyn and Grylls	80	5 7 6	429 4 0
Sundry small mines	750	5 2 0	3,832 10 6
Tincroft	574	3 10 6	20,583 11 0
Treleigh Consols	1289	3 17 6	5,860 15 0
Trenaway, Wheal	1306	3 9 6	4,539 3 0
Trenwith, Wheal	312	4 2 6	1,320 0 6
Tresavean	3178	3 4 0	10,131 3 6
Trethellan	1325	2 12 0	3,446 8 6
Treviskey	2578	7 5 0	18,711 0 6
Tywarnhaye	5784	3 14 0	21,422 19 6
United Mines	1940	4 3 6	49,532 16 6
Vyrran, Wheal	326	3 17 6	1,265 5 0
Wellington Mines	795	5 19 6	4,748 13 6
West Caradon	3969	7 17 6	31,294 13 0
West Fowey Consols	452	5 18 0	2,668 15 0
West Wheal Jewel	384	4 7 6	1,680 4 0
West Wheal Seton	677	5 2 0	3,458 17 0
West Wheal Treasury	1448	6 4 0	8,960 7 6
West Trethellan	250	3 5 6	849 16 6

WALE.	Ore.	Price.	Amount.
Abardroey	79	6 13 6	528 3 6
Australia	65	14 19 6	973 5 6
Ballymurtagh	865	3 6 6	2,872 2 6
Berehaven	6397	7 19 0	50,924 4 6
Burra Burra	3430	24 14 6	84,593 16 0
Cabral	183	11 1 6	2,028 12 0
Chill	34	42 13 6	1,451 7 0
Cobre	17817	14 3 6	248,107 8 0
Coplaop	326	23 10 0	7,506 10 0
Cuba	2431	10 16 6	37,173 15 6
Dudley Slag	156	1 14 6	267 5 0
Gascony Slag	104	1 14 6	179 16 0
Guildford Slag	302	3 8 6	1,035 18 0
Gurtnadryne	84	6 4 0	520 12 6
Kapunda	659	21 18 0	14,429 0 6
Kaw-aw	307	10 2 6	3,111 12 0
Knockmashon	18555	6 1 0	109,655 8 6
Lackmashon	179	7 8 6	1,328 8 0
Laxey	47	3 17 6	182 2 6
Santiago	1923	12 8 0	23,816 5 0
South Australian	88	18 0 6	684 19 0
Sundry small mines	737	5 2 0	3,714 12 0
Waterloo Slag	111	1 5 0	139 7 6

PARTICULARS OF COPPER ORES SOLD IN CORNWALL.	From June 30, 1849, to June 30, 1850.
Copper ores	150,890—21 cwt.
Fine copper	11,824 tons 0 cwt. 1 gr. 21 lbs.
Amount of money	£214,037 3 0
Average produce	74 and 1-16th.
Average standard	£108 19 0
Average price, per 21 cwt.	£5 8 0

PARTICULARS OF COPPER ORES SOLD IN WALES.	From June 30, 1849, to June 30, 1850.
Copper ores	40,755—21 cwt.
Fine copper	6603 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.
Amount of money	£218,294 12 6
Average produce	164 and 1-16th.
Average standard	£92 7 0
Average price, per 21 cwt.	£12 14 6

TOTALS IN CORNWALL AND WALES.	From June 30, 1849, to June 30, 1850.
Copper ores	191,645—21 cwt.
Fine copper	18,427 tons 8 cwt. 0 gr. 11 lbs.
Amount of money	£213,331 15 6

PARTICULARS OF COPPER ORES PURCHASED BY THE COPPER COMPANIES IN CORNWALL AND WALES.			
FROM JUNE 30, 1849, TO JUNE 30, 1850.			
PURCHASERS.	Ore.	Copper.	Money.

Mines Royal Copper Company	11,603	1029 17 3 18	73,548 0 10
Vivian and Sons	41,971	3805 7 3 10	271,532 5 11
Freeman and Copper Company	30,844	1687 6 2 10	114,676 4 8
Grenfell and Sons	27,335	2487 17 2 14	179,016 4 4
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	20,318	2447 19 0 21	178,103 6 2
Williams, Foster, & Co. and Crown Co.	47,312	4801 3 3 6	347,447 6 10
Schneider and Co.	11,102	1067 8 0 14	77,391 2 4
English Copper Company	3,076	486 6 2 2	38,379 12 11
B. Smith	1,090	258 16 3 5	21,117 18 9
British and Foreign Copper Company	935	195 2 3 27	15,658 15 3
Mason and Elskington	942	190 0 2 9	18,796 5 6

The proportion of the above purchased in CORNWALL was—				
Mines Royal Copper Company	10,682	846	13 3 9	79,192 16 7
Vivian and Sons	33,214	2971	10 2 17	178,145 6 11
Freeman and Copper Company	18,827	1438	1 26	97,883 1 3
Grenfell and Sons	20,740	1541	13 3 8	105,491 4 4
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	20,414	1516	2 3 9	103,892 10 11
Sims, Williams, Foster, & Co. and Crown Co.	37,489	3218	19 2 1	234,998 17 8
Schneider and Co.	9,474	690	18 1 7	47,503 5 4

PARTICULARS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	From January 5, 1849, to January 5, 1850.
Copper ores imported	Tons 46,237
Copper ores exported	719
Copper regulus imported	1,196
Fine copper exported—British, 30,486; foreign, 697	31,183
Tin imported	1,798
Tin exported	2,211
Zinc imported	15,314
Zinc exported	5,397
Lead and lead ore imported	8,639
Lead and lead ore exported	26,177

#### ON THE REFINING OF GOLD.

BY M. LE DR. PHILIPP.

The process of refining gold by the dry method, called the process of cementation, has been long known, although it has sometimes been considered a secret, and is employed by but very few persons for refining alloyed gold,—its use being principally to remove from that metal bodies which form an obstacle to its malleability. Experiments have been made for completely refining gold by way of cementation; but, in operating thus, loss of the precious metal has been observed, on the one hand, and, on the other, sufficient purity has not been obtained; the consequence of which is that the old processes have been retained. After numerous experiments, M. Philipp has arrived at the conclusion that, by means of cementation, gold may be obtained of the greatest possible purity—that is to say, of the quality known in commerce as fine gold. The success of this very simple operation depends—1stly, upon the choice of the ingredients used for cementation; 2ndly, upon the preparation of the mass; 3rdly, upon the degree of fineness of the alloy to be treated; and 4thly, upon the temperature employed.

1. **INGREDIENTS EMPLOYED FOR CEMENTATION.**—Many receipts have been proposed for this purpose: thus, to refine 1 gramme of gold, the following ingredients have been employed—viz., 6 grammes of brick-dust, 2 gr. of sulphate of iron,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. of alum, 2 gr. sea salt, 1 gr. saltpetre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. sal-ammoniac; or 12 gr. of brick-dust, 6 gr. of sea salt, 3 gr. of sulphate of zinc,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. saltpetre; or 6 gr. brick-dust,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. sal-ammoniac,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. sea salt, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. mineral salt. These receipts did not furnish satisfactory results: in fact, the two first occasioned a loss of gold (as the saltpetre and marine salt should not be employed together), and the latter furnishes gold which contains silver. The following formula is at once more simple and more advantageous—viz., 3 gr. brick-dust, 1 gr. sea salt, 1 gr. alum, and 1 gr. sulphate of iron.

2. **PREPARATION OF THE MASS.**—The sea salt, alum, and sulphate of iron, after being thoroughly dried, are reduced to fine powder, which is added to the brick-dust, and mixed intimately until the whole becomes one homogeneous mass. This powder is then damped with a little wine-vinegar, to form a paste, in the midst of which the gold to be operated upon is placed, and the whole is introduced into an earthen vessel or melting-pot. When the gold is in fragments, it may be distributed throughout the mass.

3. **QUALITY OF THE GOLD.**—Gold of from 8 to 12 carats is the best adapted for this method of refining. With finer gold, the matters which dissolve the alloyed portions cannot so readily penetrate the mass, as it is not sufficiently porous. If, therefore, the gold is finer, it must be alloyed with copper, until it is of the desired quality. With gold of less than eight carats, there is, on the other hand, this inconvenience: that the mass of gold which remains after the operation does not possess sufficient consistency to allow of its being extracted, without loss, from the powder of cementation.

4. **TEMPERATURE EMPLOYED IN THE OPERATION.**—The melting-pot, or vessel, is introduced into a charcoal-fire, covered up, and heated slowly, so as not to become red-hot in less than three or four hours. The duration is regulated according to the thickness of the gold, being less for laminated gold and thin leaf-gold. A dull red heat appears to be the most advantageous; for if at the commencement, or during the course of the operation, too great a heat be applied, the decomposition of the materials will be too rapid, and the products will not act sufficiently upon the gold. When the crucible is cold, the powder adhering to the gold is carefully detached and completely removed by means of boiling water. The gold in this state is porous and friable, and of a fine pure yellow colour. It is fused into a mass with borax.

The following is the explanation of the operation:—In the presence of the sulphuric acid of the sulphate of iron, the sea salt gives off chlorine, which converts the gold into chloride; but, at the temperature indicated, it is reduced to the metallic state, whilst the other metals originally mixed therewith are dissolved in the powder of cementation. The alum delays the operation, and the brick-dust, by its interposition, favours the slow and gradual disengagement of the chlorine.

#### CALIFORNIA—GOLD DIGGINGS.—No. VI.

BY EVAN HOPKINS, F.G.S.

Notwithstanding the large amount of gold coming from California, it is quite evident that it is obtained at the expense of a large amount of manual labour. The tax intended to be levied on foreign washers appears to have caused so much dissatisfaction, that it is expected many of the southern diggings will be abandoned. In a letter lately received, we find the following observations—"The Mariposa diggings, from all accounts that we could get in San Francisco, were the most favourable that a man could go to. But experience has as yet proved the contrary; for after having been nearly five weeks at work, I am not five dollars better off than when I arrived, and I assure you that it is hard work at these diggings. Some have been fortunate here, taking out large lumps of quartz with gold. These have been got principally from the quartz rock, which is pounded, and put through quicksilver. Some prefer working them to the river washings, as the water in the latter is too much to work favourably; for I am sure that the average earnings has not been \$4 per day for each man in the Mariposa, and they are leaving as fast as possible; but it costs money to travel in this country. I am perfectly disgusted with the diggings, and wish to God that I had never seen them, and that I was once again in civilised society. This last week they have put in force a law here, that all foreigners should pay a tax of \$20 per month, and we have lost four days in consequence, as we could not pay it, having not earned \$5 each in the time we have been here. This law has created great excitement, and all the foreigners have refused to pay, and are about leaving for the Sierra Nevada."

This does not speak much in favour of the richness of the washings, nor the individual gains, although the total quantity of gold washed out is very great. If it requires such an immense amount of washers and toil to obtain it, other gold districts need not be alarmed, nor is there much danger of the gold depreciating in value. The Brazilian and New Granadian gold washers are not only taxed by their respective Governments, but they have also to pay for the right of washing. It is, therefore, very evident that, if the Californian washers cannot afford such a tax in a new or unwashed district, their diggings cannot be very rich, and the large amount of gold is obtained at the expense of a corresponding amount of labour in free gold-washing country. It would be easy to collect immense quantities of gold dust under such circumstances in South America and the sands of Africa, but as the product must be valued according to the aggregated amount of labour bestowed, we must be governed by the latter, and not by the former.

Such proceedings cannot continue long. The immense flow of emigrants from all parts of the world towards the gold diggings, and the excitement produced by the great success of some washers, cause the whole mass of population to seek for gold at any sacrifice, and thus, for the time, produce almost a glut in the market. This, however, will soon find its level, and if the Government will succeed in levying the tax, &c., the California gold washings will soon be brought to the same state as other great washings in South America. The accounts received per last packet from Venezuela fully corroborate my statements respecting the gold districts of the Orinoco, and show the necessity for emigrants to be on their guard, and not to be led away by loose reports.



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## RELIANCE MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

A general meeting of members of this society took place at the offices, King William-street, City, on Tuesday, the 30th July.

HENRY T. PRINSEY, Esq., in the chair.

The accounts were submitted and approved, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

It appeared from the report, that the premiums on new business, for the 12 months, were 2010L, making, with renewal premiums, 8750L, including proposals under consideration on the 30th June, and since completed, nearly 9000L. The funds of the society had been further improved by the receipt of 1122L 18s. for dividends, interest, and fees on loans. Only one claim had arisen during the present year, which had been duly paid; but the directors continue to reserve the difference between the estimated and actual amount of claims, to meet any adverse fluctuation of mortality. The expenses were noticed as upon the lowest scale compatible with the due efficiency of the establishment, and the improvements in the general funds of the society for the year pointed out as 5930L, after the payment of all outgoings, notwithstanding the reduction in respect of bonuses, declared in 1847 and in the present year.

The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks was passed to the directors, for the able and judicious manner in which the affairs of the society had been conducted.—A vote of thanks was also passed to the medical and other officers, when the business of the meeting, which was very respectably attended, terminated.

## EASTERN UNION RAILWAY COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Friday, the 2d inst., for the purpose expressed in the circular convening the meeting.

S. BIGGOLD, Esq., took the chair, in the absence of J. C. Cobbold, Esq., who was unavoidably detained in Suffolk.

Mr. SAUNDERS (the secretary) read the following circular:—

Ipwich, July 26.—The directors of this company having obtained an Act to enable them to pay off mortgage debt (which Act was submitted to the shareholders during the progress of the Bill through Parliament, and obtained their approval), purpose at the special meeting, advertised for the 2d proximo, to submit for discussion the resolutions annexed hereto. The directors believe, that with the power which these resolutions would confer on them, they may readily reduce a portion of the debt, and reduce materially the interest on the remaining borrowed capital. The "Eastern Union Railway Shares" have no privileges attached to them which cannot fall to obtain the favour of the public when known and duly appreciated, and their issue on favourable terms must produce a corresponding and beneficial influence upon the remainder of the preference and the ordinary capital of the company. With these views the directors have determined to lose no time in proposing the measure for your sanction.—JAMES F. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN then submitted, *seriatim*, the following resolutions, which, after a short and friendly discussion, were all passed unanimously:—

1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the whole sum which this company may have borrowed, or may have power to borrow on mortgage or bond, should as soon as possible be permanently reduced, so that the total amount of mortgage debt outstanding may not exceed 350,000L.

2. That the directors, for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution, be authorised to create, under the powers of an Act obtained in the present Session of Parliament, "Eastern Union Debenture Shares," and to raise thereby from time to time as may be required, and pay into the Bank of England, or into such other bank as may be determined upon, in conformity with the Act, a sum not exceeding 265,000L, or about one-half of the present borrowed money.

3. That the shares be of a nominal amount, not exceeding 10L each share, and that the amount, and time of the deposit, and of calls thereon, be fixed by the directors, so that each payment be entitled to a rate of interest from the date thereof, not exceeding 4 1/2 per cent. if issued in perpetuity, or 5 per cent. if redeemable within 15 years, and that the directors be at liberty to issue the shares, under whichever of these conditions they may deem most advantageous to the credit and interest of the company.

4. That every holder of a mortgage or bond now due, or to become due on or before 1st January, 1851, be offered payment of it in the proportion of one-half its amount by "debenture shares," and one-half in a new mortgage, and that all bond-holders be invited by circular to inform the directors prior to the 30th September next of their intentions with reference to the liquidation or renewal of such mortgages or bonds, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made prior to the 31st December, 1850, for paying off bond-holders who may dissent therefrom.

Mr. CAYLEY proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was seconded by Mr. BROWN, and passed unanimously.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.—The directors have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the accounts showing also a surplus of 1743L to be carried to profit and loss, new account. The customers' balances held on the 30th of June amounted to 1,842,723L; the capital was 221,360L; and the reserved fund was 31,555L.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of this company was held yesterday at Louthbury. Of the 23 shareholders, comprising the entire company, very few attended, and as the meeting was, for some reason or another, of a STRICTLY PRIVATE NATURE, we are unable, on this occasion, to afford our readers any information as to the proceedings.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC DICTIONARY.—A French paper, the *Presse*, gives some account of experiments made at the house of M. de Girardin, with a new telegraphic dictionary, the invention of M. Gonon. Despatches, in French, English, Portuguese, Russian, and Latin, including proper names of men and places, and also figures, were transmitted and translated, says this account, with a rapidity and fidelity alike marvellous, by an officer who knew nothing of any one of the languages used except his own. Dots, commas, accents, and breaks were all in their proper places. This dictionary of M. Gonon is applicable alike to electric and to aerial telegraphy, to transmissions by night and by day, to maritime and to military telegraphing.—The same paper speaks of the great interest excited in the European capitals by the approaching experiment of submarine telegraphic communication between England and France.

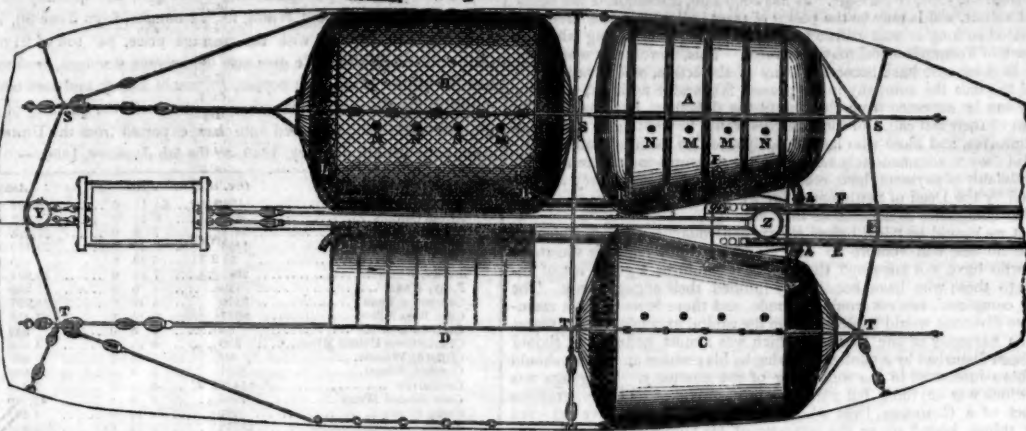
THE DIFFICULTIES OF AERONAUTICAL STEERING OVERCOME.—Capt. Taggard made a balloon ascent at Lowell, with his flying machine attached. He was up one hour and a half, travelled about 75 miles, and showed himself over Dracut, Tewksbury, Haverhill, Reading, Andover, Danvers, Ipswich, Georgetown, Lawrence, Methuen, Salem, and other towns; he also went some distance out to sea. On his way back to Lowell, at Middleton the gearing to his flying machine broke. Had not this accident happened, he would have landed in or near Lowell, where he started from.—*Boston Post*.

AN AMERICAN SPECULATION.—A letter from New York announces that the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company, of which Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall are the representatives, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent.—the first one declared. This company started, we believe, with a capital not exceeding 120,000L sterling. It has since purchased the steam-ships *Union*, *Tennessee*, *Cherokee*, and *Philadelphia*, for which there must have been paid all of 140,000L sterling. This fact, considered in connection with the dividend above mentioned, will afford some idea of the profits secured to American capitalists by exertion and enterprise.

PEAT CHARCOAL.—At a meeting lately held in Dublin, Dr. Bevan remarked that he had witnessed the most extraordinary results produced by the peat manufactured into charcoal by Mr. J. W. Rogers. Mr. Rogers has upwards of 700 persons employed in one of the western districts of Ireland manufacturing the common, and apparently useless, bog into this valuable charcoal, a small quantity of which is quite enough to disinfect, and in fact subdue, the most offensive vapours or gas.

ANOTHER BAD LEG CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. James Townley, of No. 1, Catherine-street, Pinner New Town, dated July 22, 1850.—"To Professor Holloway—Sir: A sense of gratitude, as well as a wish to benefit the afflicted, induces me to publicly acknowledge the excellent care your pills and ointment have effected of my bad leg, with two wounds in it, with which I had suffered upwards of three years, and which it was found impossible to heal, until I fortunately tried your medicines, which soon gave me relief, and now I have as sound a leg as any man can desire."—Sold by all vendors of medicine, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

## NEW METHOD OF BALLASTING SHIPS.



A plan for ballasting ships by the use of water has been patented by David Blair White, M.D., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which, as far as giving facilities for loading or removal when required, and possessing numerous other advantages over the ordinary ballast, bids fair to open out an entire new practice in this important branch of navigation. The specification is very long, and it is illustrated by nine diagrams; but, with the aid of the accompanying one, we think we shall be able fully to describe the details of the operations to our readers. The figure is a plan of part of the hold of a vessel, with three receivers placed therein ready for ballasting it.

These bags are made of double canvas, rendered air and water-tight by means of India-rubber, or gutta-percha, or other solution or material fit for the purpose, and in some cases lined with gutta-percha, or a compound thereof, and coated on the outside with coal-tar, or some other substance capable of repelling vermin. These bags are then covered with a strong canvas casing, and over that again a rope netting, which is surrounded with an outer covering of canvas, or tarpaulin, open at each end. A, B, C, are three of these ballast or cargo bags, which are made double, having a partition placed transversely across the centre. At D, the fourth is represented covered with the outer tarpaulin. A shows the water-proof bag or receiver; B, the bag with case and netting over; C, the bag complete, with its case, netting, and outer covering. E and F are two feed-pipes, running one on each side the keel-plate, and communicating at the head with the water in which the vessel floats, where are two stop-cocks, which may be made to open and close only in the captain's cabin, or any other part of the vessel. I, J, K, and L are branch flexible hose, sewn into the bags, A, B, at one end, and communicating with the pipe, F, at the other, to which they are attached by a socket. M and N are four air-pipes, sewn into the bags for the escape of air while the bag is filling. Two of the bags are placed on each side of the keelson. The *modus operandi* is as follows:—The water in which the ship floats being admitted by opening the tap of the pipe, F, it is allowed to flow through the branch hose, I and J, and into the bags, A and B, the same operation being performed with respect to the bags, C and D, and the water allowed to flow until the vessel has obtained the required line of flotation, and she is then ballasted, when the taps to the supply-pipes must be closed. To prevent the flow of water through the hose when it is required to stop it, the patentee makes use of what he terms a nip, being a jointed instrument similar to a pair of nut-cracks, and furnished with a ring, by which the nip is placed across the hose, this ring is pressed towards the extremity, which closes the nip, and forms a water-tight joint. The bags are secured by means of ropes fastened to the fore and mainmasts, Y and Z, and by the cross-ropes, S and T. It will be readily seen that by letting in more or less water to the bags, or, if necessary, having recourse to the pump to lighten them, the vessel may be trimmed in any manner required; and, if leaning on one side, may be brought to a level keel with the greatest nicety. The patentee proposes, that there were in a liquid cargo, such as wines, spirits, &c., it should be stowed in these ballast bags; or the spirits, wine, water, &c., for the ship's use, might be applied, instead of floatage water, and thus make more room for stowage. Or rice, seeds, or other grain might be stowed in them, proper arrangements being made for discharging them.

The pump which the patentee proposes to make use of differs from the ordinary ship's pump; the main body or barrel of the pump is divided about half-way down its length into two channels, or a branch is rather carried downwards from the main channel; the working barrel, with its bucket, or suction clack, is placed at the lower end instead of the upper, as is usual in the common lifting pump, by which arrangement it is never necessary to lift the water to the deck, which will save much time and labour,—for the water, being lifted in the barrel only as high as the level of the water outside the ship, will find its way through the branch, and flow into the sea, or water of flotation.

In another modification of this pump the branch opens out directly through the bottom of the vessel. It is provided with a stop-cock, which, as in the supply-pipe, may be made to be acted on only from the captain's cabin, or any other part of the ship. For the purpose of preventing the choking of the pump by sand, rubbish, or other foreign matter, there is a rod passes down the outside of the barrel, having a lever at top, and a blade at the lower end; by agitating which such matter may be removed, and the rod may be lifted out of its place when not required. Another and an important use of these bags, or receivers, is, that in cases of danger of the sinking of the vessel, the bags may be at once emptied, and nips put upon all the air-hose; the rope fastens at top, bottom, and sides, keeping them extended; and thus being, to a certain extent, filled with air, they will act as buoyant caissons, to keep the vessel afloat.

The claims are for the ballasting and stowing the cargoes of ships by means of flexible air and water-bags; secondly, the arrangement of bags, pipes, hose, ropes, tackle, taps, nips, and pumps, as described; and, lastly, the forked pump, as applied to the emptying the said bags, but which is equally applicable as an improved ship's pump.

VALUABLE MINERAL DISCOVERIES IN INDIA.—In the Calcutta papers of the 5th June, there is an official notice, from Mr. Vincent, a deputy magistrate, announcing the discovery of copper, lead, and iron ores at Deoghur, near Beerbloom, in the great table land which extends from near Burdwan to Dunwa Ghaut, in Behar. The existence of the veins was made known as a great secret by a Banua about a year ago, the first visit being made to it, by stipulation, at dead of night. Granite, sienite, and gneiss, traversed by greenstone veins, are the prevailing rocks around—the usual matrices of copper and lead veins all over the world. Near the vein is a mountain torrent, which dries up in the fair season. The surface is undulating, and the drainage seems easy. The metals do not appear ever to have been worked or made use of. The vein at the surface runs east and west, and has been traced for a hundred feet continuously; the metal is partly pure, partly in the form of green carbonate. Veins of lead ore, partly pure, partly in the state of galena or sulphuret, traverse the principal vein at right angles. Both have been analysed, and found of remarkable richness. The lead contains 98 per cent. of pure metal, the copper 84, and the metallic lead 50. The whole question of the value of the discovery consists in the expense of raising the ores and converting them into metal. The nearest coal is 40 miles off, and the nearest point on the river where the ore could be shipped to Calcutta is 60 miles distant, with a tolerable road all the way. The experiment, it was hoped, will be tried by the Government, as there was little probability of confidence being reposed in a joint-stock company, and for a private individual the undertaking would be too expensive.

The refinery formerly established in the Mint, under the conduct of Dr. O'Shaughnessy, and subsequently suppressed because it was thought unprofitable, had been re-instituted; its object is to eliminate the gold known to be a constituent in sycee silver.

The Electric Telegraph Committee was busy at work. A large house had been engaged as its office, and the whole was expected to be in operation very soon. The line reaches to Hooghly.

The Calcutta Star states that "Mr. Simms has sent in a report, on the requisition of Lord Dalhousie, on the subject of the railway. It advocates a single line along the trunk road, by which, starting from Calcutta, the railway could (for 1,000,000L) be carried at least as far as the heart of the Beerbloom coal-field, and thus be enabled to aid a traffic of importance to the metropolis."

## RAILWAY CALLS FOR AUGUST.

The total amount of railway calls for the month of August this year, so far as they have at present been advertised, is only 195,936L—of which 22,211L is for a foreign company,—being much the smallest sum required from shareholders in any month during the last three years. The sum called for in August, 1849, was 1,154,527L; in the corresponding month of 1848, 3,122,773L; and in 1847, 2,286,859L. For the first eight months of the present year the total calls amount to only 8,890,920L, against 15,809,161L in the corresponding period of 1849; 25,753,019L in the first eight months of 1848; and 29,681,079L in 1847.

The subjoined table shows the amount of calls in each month of the present, and last three years:—

	1850.	1849.	1848.	1847.
Due in January .....	£1,830,818	£3,926,342	£4,860,320	£6,157,863
" February .....	1,036,709	2,254,541	2,272,541	1,393,026
" March .....	1,387,679	2,379,790	3,135,922	3,508,065
" April .....	302,542	884,249	3,759,795	4,314,985
" May .....	1,093,890	1,071,088	3,246,848	3,440,675
" June .....	555,445	773,773	2,977,674	3,213,481
" July .....	2,479,892	3,344,553	3,772,246	5,386,185
" August .....	195,936	1,154,527	3,122,773	2,286,859
" September .....	—	865,054	2,635,936	4,161,934
" October .....	—	1,686,749	1,693,655	3,762,342
" November .....	—	755,826	1,691,639	2,042,718
" December .....	—	576,904	1,496,010	2,423,820
Total .....	—	£19,678,694	£33,360,349	£42,071,893

## FLUCTUATIONS IN THE STOCK AND SHARE MARKET, DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

Stocks and Shares.	Share.	Paid.	Pr. July 1.	Highest.	Lowest.	July 31
Consols .....	—	—	96 1/2	97	96 1/2	97
Exchequer Bills .....	—	—	97 1/2 to 98	98	97 1/2 to 98	97 1/2 to 98
RAILWAYS.						
Brighton .....	Stock	£100	£28 1/2	£29	£28 1/2	£29 1/2
Calcutta .....	50	50	87	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
Eastern Counties .....	20	20	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
Great Northern .....	25	25	10	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2
Great Western .....	100	100	58 1/2	59 1/2	55	59 1/2
London and North-Western .....	100	100	112	112	108	111 1/2
Midland .....	Stock	100	34 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2
North Staffordshire .....	20	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
South-Eastern .....	£33 2 1/2	33 2 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
South-Western .....	Stock	100	57	60 1/2	54 1/2	60
York, Newcastle, & Berwick .....	25	15	13	15	13 1/2	14 1/2
York and North Midland .....	50	50	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16
Boulogne and Amiens .....	20	20	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
Northern of France .....	20	16	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
East Indian .....	20	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

The variation in Consols has been remarkably slight, but the tendency throughout the month has been towards improvement. In railway shares, on the average, no alteration has been established.—*Times*.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The sittings of the British Association commenced at Edinburgh, on Wednesday last, and the total number of tickets disposed of up to that evening was about 900; 100 of which were for ladies. Among the professors and men of science who have arrived are some from Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Turin, Leyden, and Mexico. The annual assembly of the general committee took place in the board-room of the Royal Institution—Professor Robinson in the chair—when the sectional officers were elected; and the association met in sections on Thursday, in the college, the several class-rooms of which are admirably adapted to the purpose. It was intended to make several scientific excursions, particularly one to the Bass Rock, and another to the Pentlands Hills. We shall, in our next Journal, as usual, give a summary of the papers read.

MARINE ENGINE STEAM-POWER.—Some interesting results in connection with steam-power, as applied to marine engines, have been developed in the trials of the *Retribution* and the *Desperate*, two steam-vessels recently fitted at Woolwich. The *Retribution* was originally fitted with engines of 800-horse power, and these being found too much for the tonnage of the vessel (although one of the largest in the navy), they were taken out, and engines of half the power (400), made by John Penn, substituted. In her trip round to Portsmouth, last week, she made 10 1/2 knots per hour, although there was rather a deficiency of steam at the time the log was taken, and her maximum speed, under full pressure of steam, will, it is expected, be about 11 knots. This is about the same speed which she realised when her engines were of 800-horse power—a proof that it is as possible to give a vessel too much power as it is to give her too little. The *Desperate*, a screw steam-sloop, has been fitted with engines of 400-horse power, by Maudslay and Co., and has four engines, which are so constructed that two of the engines can be disconnected, and the vessel worked with half her power. In her recent trials the results were as follows:—Working with all her steam-power, she attained a speed of 10 1/2 knots; with half her power, 8 1/2 knots—showing an increase of speed of about one-fourth with double the steam-power. The experiment goes to confirm the fact that high velocities, both with marine and locomotive engines, are attained only by a great increase of power, though this loss is counterbalanced by the quicker voyages which the more powerful vessel can make, and the shorter time she remains under steam.

Capt. the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice's engine was taken to pieces at Woolwich, on Monday last, to be inspected, after the trials that have taken place in comparison with Messrs. Seaward's engines. Everything was found in perfect working order, and the Lords of the Admiralty have in consequence purchased the engine from Capt. Fitzmaurice. The engine, measuring internally only 21 in. by 10 in., is stated in the official report to be of 15-horse power, and the difference in size, weight, and cost, as compared with the engines with which it has been put in competition, is highly in its favour. It is to be sent to Devonport, where it will be tried under the immediate direction of Lord John Hay, C.B., superintendent at that dockyard, and will be placed in a superior description of boat to that in which it has been working here, as the boat was in no way calculated to show its advantages. There will shortly be a trial on a railway with one of these engines, which is looked forward to with much interest by some of the leading engineers. The Emperor of Russia, with that liberality which distinguishes his patronage of science, has, through the Russian consul-general, made most liberal offers to Capt. Fitzmaurice, both respecting his engine and gun-carriage for heavy ordnance. The experiments with the latter were concluded at Woolwich before the select committee by firing eight rounds from an 8-inch gun, mounted on a garrison-carriage with iron trucks, and the machinery for directing the gun and the supporting carriage on which it was placed were not in the last affected by the firing of the heavy ordnance, which, with the garrison-carriage, was nearly 4 tons weight.

The public voice is almost universally raised in Dublin, against the ruinous opposition which has been for some time carried on between the Irish steam-packet companies; but the war, notwithstanding, is pursued with as much vigour as ever. The Cork Steam Company are now running their splendid steamer *Minerva* between Kingstown and Liverpool for half fares, on alternate days; and, to meet this, the City of Dublin Company have altered their time of sailing, and also reduced their fares one-half, on the days when the Cork boat plies, announcing the *Iron Duke* to run against her, but keeping the fares up on the remaining three days.

DISPATCH IN SHIP-BUILDING.—A remarkable achievement in ship-building has been completed at Birkenhead during the past week. On Tuesday, the 9th July, the keel of the *Fidget*, an iron yacht of about 15 tons measurement, was laid at Mr. Laird's building-yard, and on Saturday last the launch took place. To-morrow the yacht will be masted and sparred, and entirely completed for sea, just three weeks from the day on which the keel was laid.—*Liverpool Albion*.



## Original Correspondence.

## MINING PLANS AND SECTIONS.

SIR,—I am very glad to find that the few hints I have made on this subject have been received in a proper spirit, and that there is some prospect of its being more generally attended to in future. I could name several mines in Cornwall where plans and sections are kept up with great regularity, but in consequence of the majority being defective, it would be too invidious to particularise. I trust the observations of your correspondent, Mr. Symons, will have due effect, and that he will be the means, by his useful maps, of introducing more correct and systematic plans and sections into all the mining offices of Cornwall. It would be to the interest of legitimate mining to patronise the labours of Mr. Symons; the mines that cannot afford to pay a few pounds for a complete set of plans and sections for laying down the workings as they progress, are as unworthy of notice as a vessel going to sea without a chart and compass. Besides, instead of being an economy in saving the expense of a set of plans and sections, it is a very wasteful and uncertain mode of working, and many hundreds of pounds are thrown away for the want of them.

I presume there are but few persons who would purchase a piece of land without a map of the property, or, at least, trace the boundary, and obtain the title for it. In mining these essential preliminaries are often neglected. A loose report of the "kindly appearances" of the "country" is often sufficient to induce distant capitalists to invest their money in the speculation, without any knowledge whatever of the extent and real boundary of the seat. Committeemen are, it is true, morally responsible to the public that all is right before starting; however, for the want of a more uniform and established system of getting official maps prepared and examined beforehand, the committees are often as ignorant with respect to the real state of the mining property as the distant capitalists; and the whole affair too often remains as a mysterious subterranean world, where its inhabitants are employed to fish for treasures, and the local dealers watch for the prizes.

To get over some of these difficulties, the capitalists are often under the necessity of applying to, and sending for, other mine agents to inspect the mine for them. Conceive a man going into great mines like the Devon Great Consols, the Great Consols, Carn Brea, Tincroft, &c., without referring to and being guided by their plans and sections. How could he form a judgment of the value of the property by merely looking at the ends, &c., and no opportunity of measuring the extent of the reserve stopes and unproductive ground? Let the captain be the very best practical man that could be found, I maintain that he cannot form a correct opinion of the value of any extensive mine by a mere visit, without the aid of plans and sections; therefore, if "old hands" cannot make a "guess" that can be depended upon, the reports of persons employed for that purpose who have had no practical experience whatever in such matters must be a mockery. Those that are led to invest their money in mining from mere reports on the indications of the lodes, without any other security, will be ignorant of the real character of the properties, and be at the mercy of jobbers and their instruments; and those who trust their capital to such mode of proceeding must be deceived, and have themselves to blame.

July 30.

EVAN HOPKINS.

## ON THE SMELTING OF RICH IRON ORES.

SIR,—Your correspondent from Ulverston is quite correct in his remarks on the smelting of rich iron ores. The process of iron making in Great Britain has been established from ancient usages, confined to poor minerals, the routine kept up, and improved by accidents and individual instinct, with few exceptions, and not from the study of chemistry or metallurgy. In consequence of our blast-furnaces being generally made to suit the reduction of the refractory ironstone of the carboniferous basin, they are not well adapted to smelt the fusible rich iron ore alone. The common ironstone contains a large proportion of silica, which must be separated and reduced by a very strong blast into a silicate of lime, with an excess of calcareous flux, especially when magnesia, phosphates, &c., are present. The boshes must be made at a suitable angle to sustain the burden of the above, so as to ensure a complete decomposition, without waste, and also carburizing the iron for fusion.

The rich iron ore, being much more fusible and pure, requires different treatment and less flux: nevertheless it can, and is, reduced alone into good cast-iron, in high furnaces, and into wrought-iron direct by the Catalan method. Some years ago I was consulted on this subject abroad, where a new furnace was much damaged in consequence of its being overcharged with rich ore. The boshes and the hearth having been made according to the ordinary manner and form used in England and Wales, I found, by several experiments, and varying the blast from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per inch, that we could only use one of rich ore to two of the ironstone. The founder was an old hand, and an excellent routine man, but totally at a loss when he came to reduce new materials; therefore, he had to be instructed to vary his system according to the character of the materials used, and in a very short time he found that the richest ores could be reduced alone by proper management. The rich carbonates, and the oxides, are smelted alone with charcoal on the continent, and likewise, in many places, with clean good coke, producing iron of very superior quality—from mottled to strong dark grey.

It is commonly supposed that, because sulphur is volatile when exposed to heat, it will entirely fly off from the materials at the tunnel head. This is a great mistake. Sulphurets of iron are very susceptible of fusion into masses, and, unless decomposed by fluxes, perfect desulphurisation cannot take place, and the metal will be liable to become contaminated. However small the quantity of sulphur may be in the materials employed, if its affinity for iron is not neutralised by double decomposition, it will deteriorate the quality of the produce. To correct the evil to a certain degree, the coke is sometimes sprinkled over with a solution of lime; by this means a portion of the sulphuret is converted into a sulphate of lime. The iron is found to improve also by adding common salt, and other ingredients, to the charges, effecting a more perfect decomposition, and forming a sulphate of soda. Another method may be introduced with advantage to clean the coke—viz.: discharge the red-hot coke into iron tanks, and envelope it with steam. The sulphuret and the steam will be decomposed into sulphuret of hydrogen, which will evolve, and the oxide of iron left as a residue; the coke is thus rendered much cleaner. Every provision should be made to reduce and to avoid the formation of a sulphuret of iron in the furnace. These remarks are founded on observations made about 20 years ago in working some of the largest furnaces in the kingdom.—EVAN HOPKINS: London, August 1.

## THE USE OF IRON ORES.

SIR,—I congratulate the Cleator Iron Company on the intelligence of their "Keeper." If every office is filled with a proportional grade of capacity, I am not surprised that they have at last solved the hitherto difficult problem of working successfully a burden of rich ore on the coke furnace. I am glad it is accomplished; for numberless have been the furnaces set fast by the experiment. About a year since, I had a conversation with one of the principal mineowners at Whitehaven, who narrated a very different aspect of the difficulties which had beset the attempt—in fact, it was a repetition of the old and well-known perplexities. I quite agree with the "Keeper" that, *prima facie*, I know no conclusive reason why a pure ore should not be as manageable in the furnace as a less pure mineral. My remarks were not addressed to what might or ought to be done, but to the prevailing practice and notions which would have to be overthrown before Mr. Poole's views could take effect. It does certainly appear reasonable that the addition of just as much suitable earthy matter as is necessary to neutralise the earthy mixture of the ore, ought to produce a successful smelting; and it has occurred that my attention has been particularly called to the subject during the present summer. The first bold stand made against the prevailing views was by Mr. Heath, at his works at Porto Novo, near Madras. The Wootz iron ore which he used is a magnetic ironstone, from which every particle of the silicious matrix can be separated by mechanical means; and the purer the ore that was thus smelted, the more steadily was the furnace found to work. So entirely new was the production of iron from the blast-furnace, without the presence of a vitreous slag, that Mr. Heath included the process as a part of the patent which I have lately commented on; and the novelty of this claim was confirmed by the jury, and not impugned by the judges. One objection, habitually made to a rich burden, is that it produces red-short iron, but there is that tendency in all primary ores, however diluted; and when it was subsequently attempted to remove this feature from the Porto Novo iron, by introducing the common practice of fluxing, it had no success, but entailed additional expense and irregularity. If the furnace can

be kept open with pure oxide of iron, there ought, by parity of reasoning, to be no greater difficulty with all the proportions of earthy mixture intervening from that point up to the lean ironstones, in neutralising that admixture by corresponding doses of the proper flux. I am much of opinion that the failures which have established the prevailing opinion may have arisen, as the "Keeper" asserts, from the fluxes being improperly chosen, and from an unsuitable construction of furnaces. "Keeper" must know well how difficult it is to change the habits of an iron-work. The absence of some trifling modification, which a little perseverance would discover, is quite sufficient to procure a sentence of condemnation. I know instances where the finest specular ores of iron have been condemned as rubbish, from which no iron could be extracted, and that at works which habitually used in-mixture the red oxides from the carboniferous limestone. What but defective treatment could have attained such a conclusion? The old narrow hearth and the flat bosh, which concentrates the force of the blast against the descending metal, are, no doubt, most improper for such ores; and it is in these aboriginal structures that there have been the most failures in their use. A hearth, even wider than is now adopted, and steep boshes, the invaluable invention of Mr. John Gibbons, which "Keeper" appears to have the benefit of, ought to produce a different result.

The necessity of a large flow of cinder to protect the iron in its descent from being decarburized by the blast has been assigned as one requirement of the greater heat of the coke-furnace. Yet iron is melted with coke in the foundry cupola without such loss of carbon, in the absence of any vitreous protection. If the furnace is so constructed as to afford the greatest scope for deoxidation in the upper region, the ore properly fluxed according to its earthy constituents, the filling adequately arranged so as to retard the passage of the cemented ore to the centre of the furnace, until it drops fully prepared into the cavity of the hearth which is being constantly formed by the destruction of the coke, and the blast so diffused that it may yield the heat necessary to liquify the iron at the proper region, and no more, I cannot see why the metal should not fall uninjured into the hearth beneath constantly and regularly, and an injurious degree of temperature be avoided, without the necessity of enveloping the coke in a vitrid coating of twice its own weight. Add to this, such arrangements as from time to time will suggest themselves to the observation of an intelligent manager, full of resources, I can perceive no insuperable obstacles to success. I believe the presence of a liquid stratum of cinder between the surface of the iron and the level of the tuyères will always continue to be a great advantage. It protects the exposed surface of stationary metal, affords a fusing receptacle for the drops and falling masses to shelter in, and, as I explained in your Journal of November last, it materially economises the agencies of combustion, throwing their effects upwards where they are most required. But a very small proportion of earthy matter is sufficient for this end, compared with the enormous constant flow from the present blast-furnace.

Where there is much sulphur in the coal, a larger quantity of lime is required to neutralise it, as explained by Mr. Mitchell, in his paper on metallurgy, for we know the sulphur in coal is very tenacious, and far from being expelled in coking. This is probably one of the greatest disadvantages, in comparison with wood charcoal, which is presented in smelting rich ores with pit coal. I trust the "Keeper" may continue to carry out his practice uniformly and successfully; the subject is of high interest, and I shall be very glad indeed when I have an opportunity of witnessing his operations at the Cleator Works. Still it is evident, as respects the main purpose of Mr. Poole's paper, that a very unlooked-for reduction in the cost of transport must be attained, before these ores can substitute the local produce of the great iron districts. DAVID MURPHY. July 30.

## FOREIGN TARIFFS ON BRITISH IRON, &amp;c.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 20th July a correspondent endeavoured to draw the attention, not only of the iron-trade, but also of the twist-spinners, to the agitation now so energetically carried on in Germany against the proposed increase of the tariff. Although the high and, in some instances, prohibitory duties on iron, twist, &c., are the leading grievances of continental free-traders, and their partial—not to say total—repeal, the object they are so manfully striving to obtain, yet those interested in the development of these particular branches in this country should not alone be supposed bound in any way to assist their foreign friends in fighting the battle out. The restrictions imposed by foreign tariffs on the commerce of this country act prejudicially on all trades. Abroad, the agriculturist is the principal sufferer—the implements he requires are made so dear by the enormous iron duties, that he must wish for years of famine and general misery, if he will derive a reasonable profit from his labour. The ground that should be used for growing corn lies untilled as a vast waste, whilst the lesser amount of capital employed in the manufacturing interests is privileged beyond all bounds. Scotch pig-iron, now to be had at 45s. per ton at Glasgow, or about 23 groschen per Prussian cwt., pays, in addition to freight, commissions without end, sound dues, &c. (which one would suppose protection enough), an entry duty of 10 groschen per cwt., or 48 per cent.; and this 48 per cent. is sucked from the agriculturists (three-quarters of the whole population), from whom most revenue is derived, to be given to the ironmasters, the coal and timber proprietors, in other words, 48 per cent. is paid by 16 millions for the support of the 70,000 souls, including women and children, whom Mr. Van der Heydt's ministerial organ, the *Reform*, allows to be the total number dependent on the iron-trade of Prussia. Surely, we in this country may very fairly be looked to and called upon for aid,—we who must look to other lands for our necessary sustenance, the basis of all our commerce, for if Germany, by reason of excessive taxation, cannot supply us with cheap corn (her principal export trade to this country), we lose the commodity to be exchanged for our own produce, and our relations of commerce cease, simply because nothing can be offered in exchange for our goods, and as a gift we are not likely to send them; thus both countries suffer! The ironmasters of Germany are for the most part owners of large forests and coal mines, and derive a large portion of their profits from these sources, particularly from the forests, which would have little or no value were they not employed in the manufacture of charcoal iron: to this fact may be attributed a large amount of the opposition to moderate iron duties, and is well worthy the attention also of the timber trade. Our coal trade, too, should find, now that coals and coke from Silesia, and the Prussian province of Saxony, can successfully compete with English, both as to quality and price, even in Berlin, that unless efforts are made to shake the power of foreign protectionist policy, their export trade to these parts will considerably decrease. The movement towards relaxation of duties on the continent, so important also to this country, increases so rapidly in strength and importance, the results already obtained are so unexpectedly favourable, and the prospects so encouraging, that in order to speedily obtain a reform of the Zollverein tariff, through the agency of Prussia (which is by no means so impossible as generally imagined), it only seems necessary to direct the attention of the mercantile body in general to the desirability of seconding now, and at once, by all legitimate means, those who are at present so active abroad in bringing before public notice the injuries sustained by the few being privileged to the prejudice of the many.—A CONSTANT READER: London, July 25.

## MINE INSPECTION.

SIR,—The Mr. Blackwell who presided at a meeting held at Newcastle in favour of mine inspection, is the proprietor and editor of the *Newcastle Courant* newspaper, and a member of the Town Council of that town. He has for many years taken a prominent part in promoting the many charitable institutions of the district, and is highly and deservedly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. His long standing in the town, his great literary attainments, and estimable character, are a sufficient guarantee for the respectability of the meeting, and the integrity of its proceedings. Neath, July 29. J. RICHARDSON, C.E.

## ON THE CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.

SIR,—I perceive, from the reports given in your scientific Journal, that the bill, in the House of Commons, for the regulation or consumption of smoke, has met the same fate as the bill did that was brought in last year. In your Journal of the 28th of July last year, you gave a description, with a wood-cut, of the simple means adopted by me for the consumption of smoke and the economy of fuel, at the Patent Wire-rope Works, High-street, Wapping. Since that time I have been engaged in making practical experiments, the result of which is, I have found that any kind of apparatus or machinery is quite unnecessary, provided that the furnace is in proportion to the boiler, and set properly, and the flues are in proportion to the furnace, and properly constructed. I have obtained the data of proportion, after a series of expensive experiments, in order to satisfy any

of your scientific readers; and they have my full permission to go to the Patent Wire-rope Works, Wapping, where they can examine and judge for themselves. The consuming apparatus can be shut off, and they will find that the smoke is as perfectly consumed as need be, in consequence of the proper proportions being adopted. ANDREW SMITH. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 29.

## WIRE GAUGING.

SIR,—This simple measurement is one of the most backward operations of practical art, though in such frequent and extensive use.

The different sizes are distinguished merely by numbers, without a definite standard, or even a rule of proportion amongst themselves. And so defective is this, in practice, that if we order three bundles of wire, of a given number, from different makers, the chances are that we do not get more than one of them to correspond with our own gauge. Say, for instance, No. 13, which may be considered about  $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch diameter; we are likely to get nearly 12, 13, and 14; and they vary almost as much, sometimes, from the same manufactory.

It is curious that, in these days of watchful improvement, such a frequent imperfection should have been so long overlooked, when admitting of so easy a remedy.

If instead of indefinite numbers, the distinctions were made in fractions of an inch, this would be definite and intelligible; and every workman could test the correctness of his gauge, by winding the wires round a rod, bell-spring wise, and seeing how many turns occupied the inch.

But there was, 17 years since, an accurate and delicate wire gauge published, of which the description and cut are given in Lardner's *Cyclopaedia*, No. 42, the 2d vol., of "Manufactures in Metal," p. 347; which, if brought before practical men, in your columns, might be approved and adopted. It should, however (as there suggested), have two graduated grooves; from  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. for the larger wires; the other, slanting more gradually, from  $\frac{1}{16}$ th to 0 for the smaller:  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. might be No. 1, as it is very nearly, at present; and so the numbers might regularly proceed, in fixed proportions, to wire as fine as hair. This would not only give the numbers everywhere correct and alike, but would show their respective diameters in fractions of an inch, and would even admit of accurate intermediate distinctions, where requisite; and the gauge itself being easier to make entirely true, would so far be less costly: an incorrect gauge often defeats its own purpose.—J. PRIDEAUX: July 31.

## COMPANIES PROCEEDING UNDER THE WINDING-UP ACT.

LONDON AND MANCHESTER DIRECT RAILWAY.—A call of 2l. per share is to be made on all shareholders included in the list of contributors, Class 3, in this company, and consisting of those who signed the subscribers' agreement for a certain number of shares, and did not pay the deposit thereon. The shareholders on this list amount to 1500 persons, and the call, if fully paid, is estimated by Mr. Turquand, the official manager, to produce 3000l. There are three other lists, representing upwards of 5000 shareholders, upon whom a call will also have to be made, the extent of which has to be determined. The suit in Chancery against the directors for refunding the 40,000l. is proceeding, and this, if recovered, will fall in as assets, to be distributed among the shareholders who are now being called upon to pay, and who, in the event of its being obtained, are not likely, it is understood, to be losers.

GLOUCESTER, ABERYSTWITTH, AND CENTRAL WALES.—On Saturday, Master Tinney further proceeded with this company's affairs, which had been delayed in consequence of the solicitors, who claim a lien of 5000l. upon them, refusing to give up the books and papers to the official manager.

DIRECT BIRMINGHAM, OXFORD, READING, AND BRIGHTON.—On Monday, Master Brougham sat in Vice-Chancellor Wigram's court, to determine on the amount of call to be made on the shareholders in this company included in class 1 and class 3, as liable to contribute a *pro rata* payment to defray outstanding liabilities, estimated by the official manager, Mr. Hutton, at 10,176l., in addition to 6749l. in the shape of disputed claims. Class 1 contained 57 names, consisting of the provisional committee and committee of management, and class 2 of 174 shareholders, who paid the deposit on allotment. The court was crowded, all parties in the position of contributors being at liberty to attend, and contest their liability by stating objections. It was originally intended to have taken classes 3 and 4 on the occasion, the lists of which contain upwards of 1500 names, but his Honour intimated that the call upon these classes would abide the result now pending to the court on the question of their liability. Having intimated this in reply to several parties who raised the specific objection, his Honour made the call, and directed a general order to be served, by the official manager, on each contributory to enforce its payment.—On Tuesday, Master Brougham sat in the Vice-Chancellor's Court to consider the objections to a call on the contributories, and the list presented by the official manager, Mr. Hutton, has now been fully settled. The call was very strongly opposed by the defaulting allottee class; and in consideration of the many appeals now pending against the Master's finding, and the probability of their being ultimately carried to the House of Lords, it was decided that the operation of this call is to be suspended as respected the defaulting class, and fixed peremptorily for the 10th of September next as respected the remaining classes.

WIRBEACH, PETERBOROUGH, AND BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday, Master Dowdell proceeded with the settlement of the affairs of this company, an arrangement having been effected by Mr. Goodchap, the official manager, with the solicitor of the undertaking for the production of the books and papers. The first list contained the names of 52 members of the provisional committee, and it was partially settled on the production of evidence of consents to act, attending meetings, and taking shares. The petitioner for the winding-up states that he has been sued by the Commercial Bank, and compelled to pay considerable sums on behalf of the company, that actions are now pending against him, and that the liabilities to be ascertained by the official manager are considerable.

OXFORD AND WORCESTER EXTENSION AND CHESTER JUNCTION.—The amount of call that will be required from the contributories in this company to liquidate liabilities is estimated at about 8s. per share. Master Sir George Rose has fixed upon the list as liable all those parties who paid the deposit, but has released all those who did not, as the letters of allotment stipulated that if the deposit were not paid by a certain date, the contract was to be null and void. The directors' record concerning the contemplated distribution of the shares is a curious document. On beginning the business, the managing committee resolved on retaining 500 shares each for themselves, and 250 a piece for the provisional committee, but the panic supervening, they, of course, were not taken, and some 30,000 out of the 70,000 shares were held back.

TRING, READING, AND BASINGSTOKE.—The dividend of 10s. per share, out of the assets realized in the winding-up of this company, has been paid off, and the declaration of a further dividend will depend upon the recovery of a sum of 6300l. advanced to shareholders of the company, and of 2500l. advanced to a company called the Great Western Extension Railway.

OXFORD AND SALISBURY DIRECT.—A petition for the winding-up of this company was presented to the Lord Chancellor, on Tuesday, by Robert De Neufville Lucas, Esq., Southgate-road, Islington; and it is expected it will be heard before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce on the 8th inst.

An order absolute has been made for the winding-up of the Jamaica Southern Railway, and petitions have been presented for the same purpose in the case of the Barbados General Railway, originally intended to connect all the towns and estates in that island, and which is understood to have been incorporated by an Act of the Colonial Legislature. Should this be the case, the latter company can scarcely be dealt with under the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-up Act, which only takes cognizance of unincorporated railway companies.

DOVER, DEAL, AND CINQUE PORTS.—On Monday, Master Brougham proceeded with the settlement of the affairs of this company. The report of Mr. Croysdill, the official manager, sets forth that there were 47 provisional committeemen; that out of the 90,000 shares only 9000, owing to the panic, were allotted and the deposit paid. The directors were about to abandon the undertaking, but negotiations with the South-Eastern Railway Company resulted in an undertaking from that company to defray the expenses incurred. The South-Eastern company subsequently repudiated their guarantee, but a verdict has since been obtained against the chairman for 8685l., and the money, which has been paid into court, will come in as assets to the estate. The directors, on the throwing out of the bill, returned 12 out of the two guineas deposit, and would have been enabled to pay off 3555l. due to creditors, and the balance of return of deposit still due, to the amount of 6463l., to the shareholders, had they received the 8685l. owing by the South-Eastern Company, and with 1384l. still standing in the Commercial Bank to the credit of the committee. On this state of facts his Honour settled the lists, which were three in number, and the shareholders included in which signed the deed and paid the deposit bill, it is calculated, receive a dividend of 12s. each.

UNIVERSAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—Master Sir George Rose has appointed Mr. R. P. Harding, of Gresham-street, the official manager of this company.

THE TIRHOOT COMPANY.—On Tuesday, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, in the Court of Chancery, refused an order to compel this company to proceed under the winding-up Act. It appears the parties themselves are endeavouring to settle their affairs in a suitable manner, and if it were wound up under the Act, the directors would be appointed, the costs incurred would be met, and the affairs of the company would be managed on the part of the directors were established. It appeared that the parties were winding-up the concern themselves, and he could see nothing to render it necessary to grant an order under the Act. His opinion was that very



little good had been effected under the Winding-up Act, but a great deal of harm. It was high time to protect the subjects of this country from such proceedings, and he should refuse the petition, with costs.

**LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER SAW MILLS AND TIMBER COMPANY.**—On Thursday, Master Senior held a meeting, to make a call of 9d. per share on the shareholders in this company, but its payment was postponed until November, to enable Mr. Souby, the official manager, to make some arrangement, if possible, with respect to land purchased by the company.

**NEPTUNE MARINE INSURANCE.**—A petition for the winding-up of this company was presented to the Lord Chancellor, on Tuesday, by David Robinson and Mary Robinson; and it is expected it will be heard before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce on the 8th inst.

**TONTINE LIFE ASSURANCE.**—The liabilities of this concern, independent of the expenses consequent on winding it up, are estimated by the official manager at about £1200. In making a call to defray these liabilities, respect will be had to those who paid and those who did not.

**NATIONAL DISINFECTED MANURE COMPANY.**—On Tuesday, Master Farrer proceeded with the settlement of the affairs of this company, which was started to collect the refuse of London, and the various towns and cities in the kingdom, and to convert it by a chemical process into manure for land, to be sold to farmers. The capital was to be £200,000. Operations were commenced in 1848, but discontinued in 1849. A deposit of 1s. per share was paid by the shareholders on a large number of shares, but as successive calls of 5s. and 15s. were not responded to, the concern became embarrassed, and the person who possessed the secret of "disinfecting" suddenly left the undertaking. The petitioners state that the directors spent £2232. in the experiment, that the liabilities amount to £1432. and the assets to about £400. A judgment has been entered against the company for £1577.

**ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.**—On Wednesday, a meeting was held before Master Richards, for the further settlement of the list of contributories. Mr. Mark Boyd, and Mr. Rae, late manager of the bank, were examined, and the evidence of the former went to show that he purchased shares in the bank, and put them in the name of his brother, Mr. Benjamin Boyd, but that it was done without the knowledge or consent of the latter, who was at the time understood to be conducting the agency of the bank at Sydney. He had also done the same for some of his relations, and the question to be decided is whether these parties are to be held liable in respect of these shares. In the case where an original shareholder transferred shares to his nephew, a youth of 18, and who sought to be excused on the ground of minority, his Honour decided, that whatever his opinion of the transaction might be, he must in law hold that the transfer was invalid. The claims, as reported by Mr. Wryght, the official manager, up to the present time on the estate amount to £50,000., of which £10,000. consist of deposit notes, principally held in Scotland. It is intended to contest the liability of the shareholders to meet these, on the ground that the directors under the deed had no power to issue them. Should it be held that the bank is liable, the liquidation of them will fall heavily on the shareholders, who do not amount to more than 200. There are in addition calls unpaid made by the company, and yet to be got in under the Act, to the extent of £50,000., and the only assets in hand consist of property in Australia, estimated at £60,000. The other liabilities are not yet assessed, and the manager of the company's affairs at Sydney, to whom between £8,000. and £100,000. was entrusted, has left Sydney for California.

**WHEAL CONCORD.**—The proceedings for the winding-up of this company were commenced yesterday (Friday), before Master Sir William Horne. The petitioner is Mr. J. D. Lee, of Leadenhall-street, City, who stated that the company was formed in March, 1845, which was to consist of 1024 shares, to be carried on on the cost-book system, and that Mr. Snell should be the pursuer of the company. Petitioner held 32 shares in the company, and paid upon them two sums, amounting respectively to £100. and £80. That after the formation of the company several meetings were held, and resolutions adopted, to the effect that the company could not be carried on; till, in July, 1847, the whole property of the company was seized, and sold under an execution; and the petitioner was in daily expectation of being sued for debts and liabilities of the company. Then followed the official manager's report, which stated that the pursuer had an account against the company to the amount of £1100., of which £600. was due to himself; that the directors had received over £9000., all of which they had expended; that the liabilities of the company amounted to about £1900., and the arrears of calls, due to April, 1847, from 70 shareholders, was £8000. The first and only case heard yesterday was that of Mr. William Rawlings, whom the official manager sought to have placed on the list as contributory for 8 shares.—Counsel for Mr. Rawlings contended that he could be held liable for only 4 shares, inasmuch as he had transferred 4 shares to another party.—The pursuer produced the company's books, to show that Mr. Rawlings had paid a call of 10s. per share on eight shares, and that thereby he had admitted his liability; and that when Mr. Rawlings had sent notice to him (the pursuer) that he had transferred the shares, the pursuer refused to notice it, because the transfer was at that time in arrear of calls. Two letters, addressed to Mr. Rawlings by the pursuer, were then produced, in order to show that he was not considered liable for more than four shares. In each of these letters the application was for payment of arrears on four shares only, and threatening law proceedings in the event of the application not being attended to.—The Master said, he could not, with such strong facts before him, think of placing this party on the list as a contributory for more than four shares.—Mr. Souby (the official manager) produced the books of the company, showing the payment by Mr. Rawlings of calls upon eight shares, and then called the Master's attention to the late judgment by the law commissioners of the Court of Chancery, in which their lordships held that unless a transferor had taken care to make a transfer complete the transfer, the transferor would still be liable. That was the state of facts in this case; the pursuer refused the transfer, as the transfer was in arrear of calls, and, therefore, was liable to the whole of the eight shares.—After a very warm and protracted discussion, the Master said, he would adjourn the case for further evidence.

**GODOLPHIN MINING COMPANY.**—A peremptory order has been issued by Sir George Rose for the payment of a call of 4d. per share by the contributories.

**NORTHERN COAL MINING COMPANY.**—The case against Mr. Bagge, M.P., was closed on Monday, by the official manager, who has obtained a peremptory order from the Master for enforcing the call of 10d. per share on the contributories, to pay the £100,000. of debts. It is proposed to give time for payment until the 15th inst.

**DIRECT LONDON AND MANCHESTER.**—Yesterday, Master Senior made a call on 10 of the managing directors, who had agreed to take 200 shares each. The call was 2d. per share, amounting to 4000., or 40000. in all. Mr. Pews opposed the call, but was over-ruled; and the time of payment fixed is December.

**IRISH WEST COAST.**—Yesterday, Master Turner was engaged in settling this company's affairs. The first list contained the names of 85 provisional committeemen, and the second about 900 allottees.

**WINDING-UP OF RAILWAYS, AND THE INSOLVENT COURT.**—An important question, arising out of the operation of the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-up Act in respect of calls, is to be raised, as to whether the Insolvent Court may not afford an escape for persons affected, or about to be affected, by the enforcement of calls to pay off debts. The Act itself does not appear to provide against the possibility of this, though it declares that "no insolvent is entitled to petition" for a company's winding-up, and the question would further have to be determined whether the commissioners of the Insolvent Court in their jurisdiction would give the applicants their discharge. It is understood there are parties under arrest for calls who intend to try the question.

**INSPECTION OF COAL MINES BILL.**—In the House of Commons, last night, Sir G. Grey moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to prevent the numerous accidents which had recently occurred in coal mines. The bill had come down from the Lords, where it had passed without opposition.—Mr. Disraeli thought the bill a hasty and precipitate piece of legislation on a very important subject. It was a mistake to suppose that it was regarded with favour by all the important owners of mines and collieries. The very reverse was the fact. He had himself received representations from many persons who were connected with the mining interests, representing that the bill would operate most injuriously for them.—Mr. Hunt should like to know who the coalowners were who had represented to the hon. Member for Buckinghamshire that this bill would be injurious to their establishments? All he could say was that the coalowners in two of the most important counties in England took a very different view of it.—Mr. Wylie said that 2000 people perished annually in coal mines owing to bad ventilation, and that the coal miners, and at least two-thirds of the coalowners of England, had expressed themselves in favour of the measure. He called for the same protection to be extended to coal miners which was already extended to factory operatives.—After a few words from Mr. Headlam, Mr. Wylie said the coalowners of Newcastle were opposed to the bill.—Mr. Sandars supported the bill.—Mr. Locke thought it impossible to legislate upon this subject, and that it was unfair to place the issue upon the numbers whose lives were annually lost. He had no objection to the passing of the bill, thinking it as little objectionable as a measure of the kind could well be.—Mr. Forster believed, that in nine cases out of ten the fatal accidents which occurred were attributable to the men themselves, and not to the coal-owners.—The bill was then read a second time.

**CONTRACT FOR COALS.**—The Lords of the Admiralty will be ready on Tuesday, the 20th inst., to receive tenders for supplying Welsh coals for the use of the steam navy.—Sierra Leone, 1800 tons; Llando, 1500 tons.

The committee of the India House, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., will receive tenders for supplying the company with the best plate-iron.

#### THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

The number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending July 27 was—No. of passengers, 14,589.—Amount of money, £60 15s. 6d.

## SCHOOL OF MINERALOGY, CHEMISTRY, AND THE MINING COMPANY OF WALES—

GENERAL SCIENCE.

MESSRS. NESBITT'S ACADEMY.

No. 38, KENNINGTON-LANE, LAMBETH, NEAR LONDON.

In this SCHOOL, in addition to all the branches of a good education, EVERY FACILITY is AFFORDED for obtaining a knowledge of ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY and NATURAL SCIENCE, as applied to the Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture.

The pupils are practically taught in the Laboratories, which are fitted up with every essential for the most extensive chemical investigations.

Mr. Nesbitt's most extensive and complete apparatus, including, Gauging, Arithmetic, English Parsing, &c., may be had of all booksellers.

References.—Dr. D. B. Reid, F.R.S.E., &c., House of Commons, Westminster; R. Prosser, Esq., C.E., Birmingham; J. L. Bullock, Esq., Editor of *Practical Chemistry*; Conduit-street, Regent-street; J. Gardner, Esq., M.D., Editor of *Living's Letters*, &c., Mortimer-street, Portland-place; and W. Shaw, Esq., Strand, London.

Will be published the second week in August, price 12s. 6d.

## THE COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK-OF-CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, being Practical Instructions for the determination of the intrinsic or Commercial Value of Substances used in Manufactures in Trades and in the Arts.

Author of "Practical Introduction to the Chemistry," and Editor of "Rose's Treatise of Chemical Analysis."

A prospectus of the work, with a list of the various articles treated of, may be obtained on application to the publishers.

George Knight and Sons, Foster-lane, London.

**THE JOURNAL OF GAS LIGHTING**, published on the 10th of every month, is the only periodical devoted exclusively to the subject of ARTIFICIAL LIGHT. The Number for July contained Dr. Fyfe's Report on Resin and Water Gas, together with an authentic report of the proceedings on the Great Central Gas Consumers' Bill, and other important articles. The one for August will contain the Official Report on Pain's Process for Producing Gas from the Decomposition of Water by Electricity.

G. Hebert, 88, Chesapeake, London.

**SEWERAGE OF LONDON.**—The ATTENTION of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to determine upon the MOST EFFICIENT MATERIAL for the CONSTRUCTION of the SEWERS OF LONDON, is particularly directed to the SPECIALTY, SEWSEAL, which more than any other material is applicable to the CONSTRUCTING and INTERNAL COATING of BRICK CULVERTS and OTHER CHANNELS for DRAINAGE.

The experiments made by the Royal Artillery on the embankment of Plymouth Citadel, constructed of Seyssel Asphaltic Brickwork, under the orders of the Hon. Board of Ordnance, have fully proved the superiority, adhesiveness, and strength of Seyssel Asphalt over all other cementitious compositions. A printed account of these experiments can be had on application to—

Seyssel Asphaltic Company.—"Claridge's Patent"—Established 1838.

Note.—The application of the Asphalt of Seyssel is specially recommended by the Commissioners on the Fine Arts for covering the ground line of brickwork in marshy situations, and it has been suggested that it would be peculiarly applicable for covering the areas of closed grave yards, and for the construction of catacombs.

**EASTERN UNION RAILWAY COMPANY.**—At a Special Meeting of shareholders, held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, on Friday, the 2d of August, 1850.

It was resolved unanimously.

1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the whole sum which this company may have borrowed, or may have power to borrow on mortgage or bond, should as soon as possible be permanently reduced, so that the total amount of mortgage debt outstanding may not exceed £350,000.

2. That the directors, for the purpose of giving effect to the preceding resolution, be authorized to create, under the powers of an Act obtained in the present session of Parliament, "Eastern Union Railway Shares," and to raise thereby from time to time as may be required, and pay into the Bank of England, or into such other bank as may be determined upon, in conformity with the Act, a sum not exceeding £250,000, being about one-half of the present borrowed money.

3. That the shares be of an amount not exceeding £10 each share, and that the amount, and time of the deposit, and of calls thereon, be fixed by the directors, so that each payment be entitled to a rate of interest from the date thereof, not exceeding 4 per cent. If issued in perpetuity, or 5 per cent. if redeemable within 14 years, and that the directors be at liberty to issue the shares, under which ever of these conditions they may deem most advantageous to the credit and interest of the company.

4. That every holder of a mortgage or bond now due, or to become due on or before 1st January, 1851, be offered payment of it in the proportion of one-half its amount by "Debenture Shares," and one-half in a new mortgage, and that all bondholders be invited by circular to inform the directors, prior to the 30th September next, of their intentions with reference to the liquidation or renewal of such mortgages or bonds, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made prior to the 31st December, 1850, for paying off bondholders who may dissent therefrom.

JAMES F. SAUNDERS, Sec.

**BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE.**—The Patentees of the ORIGINAL, and only real, SAFETY FUSE, beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons concerned in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which being patent right, insures the genuineness of the fuse, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. The safety fuse now protected by a Second Patent, and manufactured by greatly improved machinery.

BICKFORD, SMITH, & DAVEY, Gambrone, Cornwall.

#### Patents.

##### LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

R. Heilbranner, of Regent-street, Middlesex, for improvements in preventing the external air and dust, and noise, from entering apartments.

Thomas Dickson, of Regent-street, W.B., Drumlamford House, Ayr, for an improved mode of manufacturing soap.

M. Trattles, of Rochester, Kent, tool maker, for certain improvements in saw-sets, mallets, and other tools, and in apparatus and machinery for manufacturing the same.

J. S. Jackson, jun., of the Island of Barbados, in the West Indies, for improvements in the manufacture of rum. To extend to the colonies only.

R. A. Brooman, of the firm of J. C. Robertson and Co., of 165, Fleet-street, London, patent agents, for an improvement or improvements in abdominal supporters.

J. White, of Holborn, Middlesex, mill maker, for improvements in machinery for bruising, crushing, and for expressing juice from certain vegetable substances.

H. Bessemer, of Baxter-house, St. Pancras-road, Middlesex, engineer, for certain improvements in apparatus getting or centrifugal force, in the manufacture of sugar, and other improvements in the treatment of saccharine matters by such apparatus.

J. N. Adorno, of Golden-square, Middlesex, for improvements in manufacturing cigars and other similar articles.

H. Rishton, of Kendal, Westmorland, plumber, for certain improvements in water closets and urinals.

J. P. Pirson, civil engineer, New York, America, for certain improvements in steam machinery and apparatus connected therewith.

J. Hyndman, of Priests-square, Finsbury, Middlesex, chemical-light manufacturer, for improvements in machinery for placing splints of wood, and wax, and composition tapers, in frames for dipping.

J. J. Greenough, of George-street, Hanover-square, for improvements in obtaining and applying motive-power.

P. Fairbairn, of Leeds, York, machinist, and J. Hetherington, of Manchester, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for preparing, spinning, and weaving cotton, flax, and other fibrous substances; also in constructing and applying models or patterns for moulding, or extruding, or casting, or pressing of machinery employed in preparing, spinning, and manufacturing fibrous substances; and also in certain tools to be used in making such machinery.

M. Gray, of Morris-place, Glasgow, practical engineer, for an improved method of supplying steam-boilers with water.

E. G. Leroy, of Paris, France, for certain improvements in locomotive engines, and in the means and apparatus to be employed for generating and condensing the steam to be used therein.

##### DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

J. Wright, Sheffield, tempering and straightening plates.

A. Campbell, Tottenham-court-road, Argill bouquet-holder and watch protector.

S. Perkins, Birkenhead, metallic folding bedstead.

G. Boulton, Great Dover-street, Southwark, crocha (or crochet) and tambour hook.

H. Hyndman, of Priests-square, Finsbury, Middlesex, for improvements in machinery for bruising, crushing, and for expressing juice from certain vegetable substances.

J. Mackenzie, Bideford, Devon, "the Cheirosthenon," an instrument calculated to give strength and flexibility to the fingers, and to communicate the equality of touch, so essential to correct and brilliant execution on the pianoforte.

J. Thornton and Sons, Birmingham, signal lamp.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

#### COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14 3.—Beggie's Hartley 13 9.—Chester Main 13.—Devon's West Hartley 14 3.—Hastings Hartley 14 3.—Holywell 13 6.—Ord's Main 13.—Ravenorth West Hartley 13 9.—Tanfield Moor 13 3.—Tanfield Moor Butes 13.—West Hartley 14 3.—Wylam 13 3.—Wall's End Acorn Close 14.—Bewick and Co. 14 3.—Benham 13 3.—Elm Park 13 3.—Horton 14.—Hedley 13 9.—Hilda 13 6.—Morrison 14.—Northumberland 13 6.—Original Gibson 13 6.—Riddell 13 9.—Walker 13 6.—Eden Main 14 6.—Russell's Hetton 15 6.—Scarborough 14 3.—Stewart's 16 16 3.—Whitwell 14.—Carradoc 14 9.—Denison 14.—Heugh Hall 16.—Hartlepool 16.—Kelloe 15 3.—South Hartlepool 14 6 14 9.—South Kelloe 14 6.—Thornley 14 9.—Whitworth 13 3.—Adelaide Tees 15 6.—Maclean's Tees 13 6.—Seymour Tees 13.—South Durham 14.—Tees 16.—West Peas 13.—Durwentwater Hartley 14.—Gwaan Cae Gurwen Stone 24.—Hartley 13 9.—Howard's West Hartley 14 3.—Llangenech 20.—Sidney's Hartley 14 3.—Ships, 22s; solid, 15s.

WEDNESDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14 3.—Beggie's Hartley 13 9.—Chester Main 13.—Devon's West Hartley 14 3.—Hastings Hartley 14 3.—Holywell 13 6.—Tanfield Moor 13.—Tanfield Moor Butes 13.—Walker Primrose 13.—West Hartley 14 3.—Wylam 13 3.—Wall's End Acorn Close 14.—Benham 13 3.—Gosforth 14.—Horton 14.—Walker 13 6.—Eden Main 14 6.—Bell 14 6.—Belmont 14 9.—Braddly 15 9.—Hetton 16.—Hawell 16 3.—Keeper Grange 15 3.—Lambton 15 6.—Russell's Hetton 15 6.—Scarborough 14 3.—Stewart's 16.—Bentley 14 3.—Denison 14.—Hartlepool 16.—Kelloe 15 3.—South Hartlepool 14 6 14 9.—South Kelloe 14 6.—Thornley 14 9.—Whitworth 13 3.—Adelaide Tees 15 6.—Maclean's Tees 13 6.—Seymour Tees 13.—South Durham 14.—Tees 16.—West Peas 13.—Durwentwater Hartley 14.—Gwaan Cae Gurwen Stone 24.—Hartley 13 9.—Howard's West Hartley 14 3.—Llangenech 20.—Sidney's Hartley 14 3.—Ships at market, 22s; solid, 81.

FRIDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14 3.—Beggie's Hartley 13 9.—Chester Main 13.—Devon's West Hartley 14 3.—Hastings Hartley 14 3.—Holywell 13 6.—Tanfield Moor 13.—Tanfield Moor Butes 13.—Walker Primrose 13.—West Hartley 14 3.—Wylam 13 3.—Wall's End Acorn Close 14.—Benham 13 3.—Gosforth 14.—Horton 14.—Walker 13 6.—Eden Main 14 6.—Bell 14 6.—Belmont 14 9.—Braddly 15 9.—Hetton 16.—Hawell 16 3.—Keeper Grange 15 3.—Lambton 15 6.—Russell's Hetton 15 6.—Scarborough 14 3.—Stewart's 16.—Bentley 14 3.—Denison 14.—Hartlepool 16.—Kelloe 15 3.—South Hartlepool 14 6 14 9.—South Kelloe 14 6.—Thornley 14 9.—Whitworth 13 3.—Adelaide Tees 15 6.—Maclean's Tees 13 6.—Seymour Tees 13.—South Durham 14.—Tees 16.—West Peas 13.—Durwentwater Hartley 14.—Gwaan Cae Gurwen Stone 24.—Hartley 13 9.—Howard's West Hartley 14 3.—Llangenech 20.—Sidney's Hartley 14 3.—Ships at market, 22s; solid, 81.

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FRIDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14 3.—Beggie's Hartley 13 9.—Chester Main 13.—Devon's West Hartley 14 3.—Hastings Hartley 14 3.—Holywell 13 6.—Tanfield Moor 13.—Tanfield Moor Butes 13.—Walker Primrose 13.—West Hartley 14 3.—Wylam 13 3.—Wall's End Acorn Close 14.—Benham 13 3.—Gosforth 14.—Horton 14.—Walker 13 6.—Eden Main 14 6.—Bell 14 6.—Belmont 14 9.—Braddly 15 9.—Hetton 16.—Hawell 16 3.—Keeper Grange 15 3.—Lambton 15 6.—Russell's Hetton 15 6.—Scarborough 14 3.—Stewart's 16.—Bentley 14 3.—Denison 14.—Hartlepool 16.—Kelloe 15 3.—South Hartlepool 14 6 14 9.—South Kelloe 14 6.—Thornley 14 9.—Whitworth 13 3.—Adelaide Tees 15 6.—Maclean's Tees 13 6.—Seymour Tees 13.—South Durham 14.—Tees 16.—West Peas 13.—Durwentwater Hartley 14.—Gwaan Cae Gurwen Stone 24.—Hartley 13 9.—Howard's West Hartley 14 3.—Llangenech 20.—Sidney's Hartley 14 3.—Ships at market, 22s; solid, 81.

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The coal has been struck on Twyn-y-tyls Farm, Cwm Rhondda, Ystrad. It is the same vein that is worked at the Dynas Colliery.—*Merthyr Guardian.*